EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company

CONTENTS

	Page
Washington—the Father of Transportation	47
Run of the Mine	48
Engineering Department	52
The Sermon On the Mount	55
Make It Safe	57
Ye Old Timers	62
Laughs	66
Of Interest to Women	67
Our Young Women	69
Boy Scout Activities	70
Our Little Folks	71
News About All of Us	72
The Office Broom	78

FEBRUARY, 1932

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

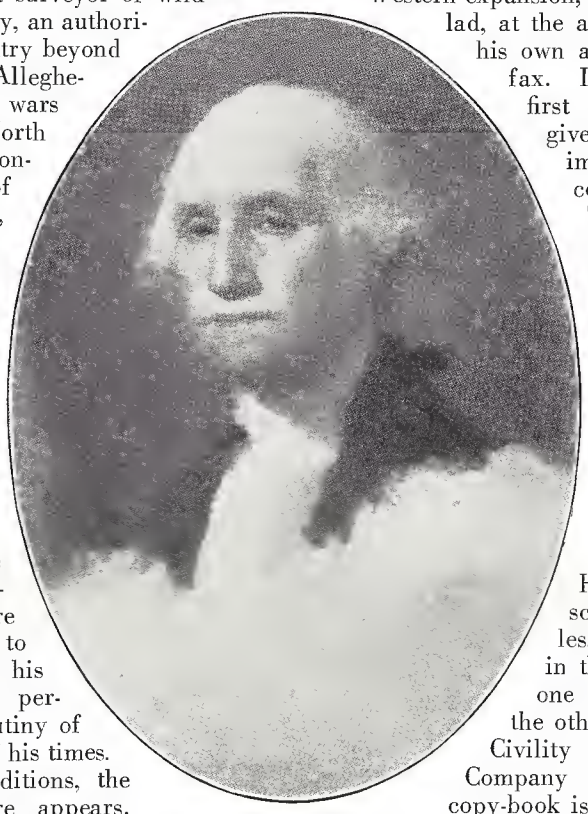
WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 9 | FEBRUARY, 1932 | NUMBER 2

Washington—the Father of Transportation

By EUNICE M. GILBERT

GEORGE WASHINGTON was born on February 22, 1732 (new calendar). This year the American people are celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of this Virginia planter's son who became in due time a surveyor of wild lands for the Fairfax family, an authority upon the unsettled country beyond the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies, a soldier in the two wars that shaped the history of North America, a framer of the Constitution and a founder of our federated republic, hailed as "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The most eminent historians have ranked Washington among the outstanding characters of modern times. Thus his public career spiced with popular legend comes to o'ershadow the rest of his life. Only recently have we become interested in the other phases of Washington's versatile life. The more facts we unearth pertaining to Washington, the more are his richer and wider visions perceived. The closer the scrutiny of his character, of his acts, of his times. of his associates and conditions, the more towering his nature appears.



George Washington

Foremost in his own mind Washington was always a practical farmer. Improvement of lands, purchase of slaves, shipping of tobacco, ordering supplies from England and amassing larger and larger tracts of land for speculative purposes kept him ever in touch with the soil. Indeed it was his sympathy with the cause of the land owners which threw his efforts with the cause of the revolting factions prior to the Revolution.

His eyes were early opened to the necessity of Western expansion, when as a strong Virginia lad, at the age of 16, he set forth on his own as surveyor to Lord Fairfax. It was then he began the first of those journals which give to modern readers the impression of Washington conveyed by his own words. Terse and accurate is the first entry:

"Fryday, March 11th, 1747/48. Began my Journey in Company with George Fairfax Esqr., we travell'd this day 40 miles to Mr. George Neavels in Prince William County."

George had always been interested in surveying and engineering. He has left a record of his school days in two priceless books that are enshrined in the Congressional Library, one his school copy-book and the other entitled, "The Rules of Civility and Decent Behavior in Company and Conversation." The copy-book is set forth with scrupulous neatness. Outstanding is its practicality, to this boy geometry was a science to be put to work in surveying wild lands, measuring stands of timber, gauging the contents of casks and barrels and hogsheads.

It was not mere whim that led Lord Fairfax to dispatch the youth, to whom he had taken a great

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Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Eunice M. Gilbert, Editor.

fancy as a fox-hunting companion, to examine and survey his lands beyond the Blue Ridge. And how well he picked his man is borne out even at so late a date as this by government engineers who recently surveying took the occasion to testify the high quality of the boy's work as judged by old marks identified as his. Later, when he became public surveyor, his task kept him in the frontier country beyond the mountains, and thither afterward other pursuits took him again and again.

Meanwhile, as he broke his way through mountain fastnesses or on horse back followed faint Indian trails, his engineer's eye took in the surrounding country and all the while he moved in a vision of the day when easy means of communication would make the East and West one. Washington's mind became much engaged with the problem of overcoming the almost impassable mountain barrier between the Colonies and their Western offshots and effecting ready means of communication among them. Clearly he saw that more direct bonds must be established if the land and settlers beyond the mountains were to be held by the colonies along the coast. Washington's travels covered a larger area in America than those of any other official in his time, extending from Savannah, Ga., to Kittery, Me., and westward to Gallipolis, Ohio, as well as three sea-voyages including one to Barbadoes, where he cultivated a taste for pineapples. Thus he knew the entire colonial country better than any other living man and saw the needs in transportation more clearly. Dr. William Showalter, who recently has written on Washington's travels, says, "The accuracy with which Washington on horseback gauged distances well may excite our wonder."

Power transportation by water was a possibility that early gained his attention. Once on a trip to the West he went out of his way to examine a model of Rumsey's boat, constructed to work against the stream. After seeing it work he reported in a letter. "The discovery is of vast importance, may be of greatest usefulness in our land navigation." But before an actual plan could be effected hostilities with the mother country broke out.

In the interval between Yorktown and the First Constitutional Convention, Washington's thoughts again turned to the matter of internal waterways, lest the settlements on the other side of the mountains be lost to aliens still in control of the Mississippi River. It was his opinion that the shortest way from Detroit to tidewater was by way of Virginia and Maryland. Backing this route his plan was to utilize the Potomac and Ohio Rivers with the aid of canals, uniting their headwaters by a road across the divide. A map drawn by Washington himself, indicating with a dotted line a portage route, is still extant. For immediate use he proposed opening up the Potomac to navigation for vessels of light draught. The Potomac Company was chartered to carry through the improvements. On May 17, 1785, the Potomac Company, with Washington for its president, was started on its way building canals, constructing locks and accomplishing wonderful engineering feats. Through inland navigation Washington became father to improvements that eventually bore fruit in a far reaching system of canal transportation which attained great importance in the half century after his death.

Erstwhile Europe was much taken up with experiments in balloon ascensions and it was on Washington's Birthday in 1784 that the first balloon trip was made across the English Channel. Washington's keen mind seized this as a solution to his western problem and he stands as the first American to suggest that air navigation might be very useful in our country. In fact during his Presidency he foreshadowed our present day air-mail by a short-lived attempt at balloon service between Washington and Philadelphia.

Though neither the companies which he organized nor his plans for air-transportation lived up to his ideal for them, neverthless the wisdom of his vision has been justified by railroads, waterways and highways that have since achieved his dreamed-of-end.

Run of the Mine

Coal Industry Shrinks

THE bituminous coal industry of the United States is shrinking rapidly, and while the business depression of the past two years has contributed to this situation, substitute fuels, gas and oil, with sweeping economies in the use of all fuels, are in the main responsible for the decrease in demand. As Americans, we are interested in the United States as a whole, but Wyoming and Washington are where we work and so we will show what is happening to coal in the country as well as the two states mentioned.

	Production in Net Tons		
Year	*United States*	*Wyoming*	*Washington*
1918	579,386,000	9,439,000	4,082,000
1920	568,667,000	9,630,000	3,757,000
1925	520,053,000	6,553,000	2,538,000
1926	573,367,000	6,512,000	2,587,000
1927	517,763,000	6,754,000	2,635,000
1928	500,745,000	6,572,000	2,520,000
1929	534,089,000	6,705,000	2,521,000
1930	467,526,000	6,088,000	2,302,000
1931	378,110,000	5,001,000	1,900,000

We have shown the 1918 figures because that year marked the high point for production in the

United States and Washington, the state of Wyoming reaching its highest production in 1920. From 1918 to 1931, the total production of bituminous coal fell off 201,276,000 tons, or 35 per cent; from 1920 to 1931, Wyoming fell off 4,629,000 tons, or 48 per cent, and Washington fell off from the 1918 peak, 2,182,000 tons, or 54 per cent. The figures for 1931 are subject to final check and revision, but are approximately correct.

Natural gas, oil and coal produced at less cost are taking the higher cost producers' market, government reports showing that Wyoming and Montana shipped 409,375 tons less coal into Nebraska in 1929 than was shipped in 1917, while Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas-Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma show an increase in shipments into Nebraska between 1917 and 1929 of 709,545 tons. If a check is not put on our loss of tonnage at once, Wyoming will go into history as having the largest coal reserve of any state in the Union but a state without a market.

Why Unionism Is Failing

DURING the month of January, the press contained numerous reports of interference with the conduct of funerals held in Chicago, the Livery Chauffeurs Union taking the position that a mourner would not be privileged to ride in his automobile between the church, home or mortuary, from which the funeral procession started to the cemetery. On January 19, the Union drivers stopped the funeral of the mother of a United States District Attorney, notifying the undertaker that until the privately owned cars were taken out of the procession, the funeral would continue to stand on the public highway.

After an extended discussion, the ghouls driving the hearse and the undertaker's passenger cars, condescended to permit the funeral to move forward, providing a gap of three blocks was maintained between the Union driven cars and those privately owned and driven.

During recent years, industrial America has very largely repudiated the theory of Unionism, thereafter in many instances failing to treat unorganized labor fairly and decently. Unfortunately, recurring abuses, on the part of labor, more particularly in the larger cities, have brought about a continuous and growing estrangement, not alone on the part of the employers but the general public who in the last analysis are the victims of industrial abuses by whomever perpetrated.

We do not know whether the Livery Chauffeurs Union is or is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but if it is, Mr. William Green will be missing one of the greatest opportunities of his life if he does not put the full strength of his organization behind the complete extermination of a Union that indulges in the vicious practices referred to.

Is Safety Worth While?

THE Union Pacific Coal Company is preparing a list of the fatal accidents which have occurred in and about its Wyoming mines during the calendar years 1923 to 1931, inclusive. This list embraces 83 deaths, an average of 9.22 per year, the average age of decedents 39.68 years, total number of dependents left by decedents 139, or an average of 1.67 dependents per death.

We propose to publish this statement enclosed in a deep black border, concluding with the question, "Is Safety Effort Worth While?"

Many employers are inclined to gloss over both fatal and non-fatal accidents. Not so The Union Pacific Coal Company and its affiliated companies. What we want to do is to reduce both fatal and non-fatal accidents to the minimum and we have no thought that all of the responsibility for accidents rests on the men; on the other hand, we understand thoroughly that if our accidents are to be further reduced (a substantial reduction made in 1931), the earnest, conscientious co-operation of every official and employe, from the President of the Company down to the youngest boy apprentice, must be forthcoming. Let us feel that we will now make real headway for accident reduction, making the 1932 showing the best of record.

Premium Paid to Men On Mechanical Loaders In 1931

IN 1930, we undertook to pay to the men working with same, one-half the saving made by the better handling of mechanical loading machines; shaker conveyors, Joys and scrapers. A similar program was extended to the pit car loaders, although very little was accomplished with that type of machine, the pit car loaders used at Rock Springs placed on a tonnage basis on August 4, 1931.

With the shaker conveyors and Duckbills, the Joy Loaders and the scrapers, a real result was obtained, the amount of premium, and premium per man shift, paid for the year 1931 as follows:

Machine	*Total Premium Paid*	*Premium Per Man Shift*
Shaker Conveyors	$31,142.49	$ .822
Joy Loaders	2,324.35	1.024
Scraper Loaders	1,200.91	.726
Total and Average	$34,667.75	$ .829

The three classes of machines earning a premium

loaded a total of 880,593 tons, the premium equal to 3.9 cents per ton. The premium payments are in no way related to the wage contract, representing an attempt to share on a fifty-fifty basis the saving made by the men who were willing to join in the effort.

We anticipate a further extension of premium payments in 1932, with more men participating in the division.

A Further Word On Taxes

MUCH agitation is being put forward for the appropriation of public funds to relieve the depression. The American people apparently learned very little from the gorgeous, hectic inflation of 1929. It is an old saying that "bricks cannot be made without straw". Perhaps that will be done some day, but not yet.

Let us get a few ideas in our minds. Bonds cannot be issued by Federal, State or Municipal Governments without:

(a) levying taxes to meet interest and sinking fund payments,

(b) depressing the price of existing securities.

It was once said that "the power to tax includes the power to destroy". Taxation does not create wealth, it merely means wealth taken from the people for translation into new forms. If too much wealth is so taken and transferred to non-productive things, such as unnecessary public buildings, and other like extravagances, bankruptcy follows. Taxation is now so high as to overwhelm many farmers and small home owners. If any person thinks that Uncle Sam can start a printing press and overnight create wealth by issuing billions of interest bearing bonds, let him consider what U. S. Government Bonds are now selling for, today's quotation on certain series as low as $.85 on the dollar.

Men, mines, railways and factories, are idle in the United States and Europe today because capital has been withdrawn from production. We can only pay wages out of newly created wealth. The suggestion that billions of new securities should be issued and sold to the people through a "great patriotic appeal" made to the people, in order that a great scheme to erect new public buildings, double track highways, etc., may sound all O. K. to politicians who pay no taxes on salaries earned, to preachers who have no salary to tax, and to many others who believe in reversing the biblical injunction, making it read, "it is better to receive than to give", but it means impoverishment to the householder, to the business man large and small. When you do not pay your taxes, the government sells your property. Witness the sixty pages listing the sale of property for taxes recently published in a Salt Lake City newspaper. What the people want is less, rather than more taxation.

Safety Awards at Tono

THE safety award contest for the year 1931 covering employes in the Tono mine has been compiled with the following results:

First place, with 110 points credit, was awarded to Mr. Hans Peterson, trackman and timberman, with 14 years of service at Tono.

Second place, with 100 points credit, was awarded to Mr. James Forsyth, duckbill operator on No. 2 shaker conveyor, with 4 years of service.

Third place, with 90 points credit, was awarded to Mr. Fred Ring, trackman and timberman, with 10 years service at Tono.

Mr. Ring secured a total of 130 points credit, but was handicapped 40 points on account of receiving a safety award in 1930, the rules amended in the early part of 1931 to provide as follows:

1—All award winners to be handicapped 40 points for a three year period.

2—No award to be granted unless contestant makes one or more safety recommendations during the year.

3—A safety button or other suitable insignia to be given each employe who attends not less than 75 per cent of the safety meetings held during the year.

Under Amendment No. 3 quoted above, 15 employes, whose names will be published later, are entitled to recognition, the supervisory forces not included in the calculation.

The men at Tono are to be commended for their interest in safety, the record of the Tono First Aid Team in the Inter-Company Contest, as well as the small number of accidents suffered during the year, presenting ample evidence of the interest taken in safety by the supervisory force and all employes.

Our Lost Track Spikes and Other Items of Mine Hardware

THE railroad company is having much trouble with track spikes, bolts, wrenches, iron sprags, pieces of track rails and fastenings, which clog and stop the automatic stokers, necessitating in some instances the use of the acetylene torch to remove same. The magnetic separators at our Rock Springs District mines recover a vast amount of tramp metal which is loaded out with the coal. No separator

has as yet been installed at Hanna. As none of the commercial mines have magnetic separators, they are not only contributing heavily to locomotive failures, but in addition, mine track spikes are becoming a nuisance in office building and residence stokers.

We read again the other day a classic railroad story—one that has been told and retold for years. Here it is:

> When Mr. A. A. Robinson was Chief Engineer of the Santa Fe, he was given to making very close inspection of the tracks. While walking over a certain section with the Foreman, who was a genius at keeping his tracks clean; so clean that to drop a half-burned match on it would be considered a sacrilege, Mr. Robinson's quick eye espied, resting on the ballast, a rusty track spike. Picking it up, he handed it without comment to the Foreman who in the old days was always a fine type of Irishman. Pat accepted the spike, and although his face turned a crimson red, he said, "Thanks, Mr. Robinson, we've been looking a week for that spike."

We would like to have all the mine workers in southern Wyoming, look a little bit longer for their lost hardware.

The Distant Husband and the Bear

We are indebted to a friend in Philadelphia (who reads The Employes' Magazine) for a copy of the following communication written in 1924 to a U. S. Forest Ranger located in the State of California. We trust the much married woman received a satisfactory reply.

Kind and Respected Cir:

I see in the paper that a man named J——— S——— was attacted and et up by a bare whose cubs he was trying to git when the she bare came up, and stopt him by eating him up in the mountains near your town. What I want to know is did it kill him or was he only partly et up and how far from this place and all about the bare. I don't know but what he is a distant husband of mine. My first husband was of that name and I supposed he was killed in the war but the name of the man the bare et being the same i thought it might be him after all and i thought to know if he wasn't killed either in the war or by the bare for I have been married twice since and their ought to be divorce papers got out by him or me if the bare did not eat him all up. If it is him you will know it by him have six toes on the left foot. He also sings base and has a spread eagle tattoed on his front chest and an anker on his right arm which you will know him if the bare did not eat up those parts of him. If alive don't tell him i am married to J——— W——— for he never liked J———. Mebbe you had better let on as if i am ded but find out all you can about him without him knowing anything what it is for. That is if the bare did not eat him all up. If it did i don't see you can do anything and you needn't take any trouble. My respeks to your family and please ancer back.

P. S. Was the bare killed. Also was he married again and did he leave any property worth me laying claim to?

—Plywood Panels.

Our Own Special Poet

THERE are few in southwestern Wyoming, and even a much wider expanse of territory, that are not familiar with the poecy of Mr. David G. Thomas of Rock Springs. Without requesting the "Judge's" permission, but with the feeling that he, as heretofore, will be lenient with our frailties, we are taking the liberty of reproducing his "Greetings" in The Employes' Magazine, which, to our mind, represents the most delightful, whimsical verses that Mr. Thomas has written.

1931—GREETINGS—1932

The West Wind, howling with delight,
His pockets bulging big with snow,
Comes tumbling from White Mountain's height
And hurls it o'er the plain below;
Whistling, as he hurries along,
The prelude of the Wonder song.

And mingling with the West Wind's voice.
The Angel's song is heard again,
Bidding the weary heart rejoice—
Peace, peace on earth, good will to men.
The dormant soul awakes to find
Love still exalted by mankind.

And so—wherever you may be,
Wher'er your fondest steps incline;
At home, or far across the sea,
I greet you as a friend of mine,
And wish you plenteous Christmas cheer.
And afterward, a glad New Year.

Tono Moves to Assist its Unemployed

EVERY employe of the Washington Union Coal Company at Tono agreed to a contribution of 2 per cent of all salaries earned, same to be expended through a committee of workers for the relief of resident unemployed and sick employes.

The action taken by the officials and men of Tono was most gencrous and deserves high commendation.

Engineering Department

Rubber—Its Origin and Uses

By C. E. SWANN

PART II—THE USE AND MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER.

THE use of rubber goes back almost to the period of the voyages of Columbus, for, according to the accounts of that time, Columbus brought back to Spain rubber balls from Haiti; and in 1615 Juan de Torquemada talks of rubber trees, and of the use of the gum in the making of shoes and waterproofing of canvas. The name of India rubber seems to have come into vogue about the middle of the eighteenth century, when the product began to be attached to the ends of pencils to rub out pencil marks. From that time onward, rubber gradually came into use for one purpose or another all over the civilized world.

The many uses to which natural rubber showed itself capable of being put naturally turned the thoughts of those who used it to the possibility of manufacturing rubber, and experiments in that line were made from the beginning. One of the first uses to which rubber was put in manufacture was in waterproof cloth, and as flexible tubes and containers. Rubber boots were imported in 1852 into Boston from Brazil. A little before 1844 Charles Goodyear discovered the art of hot vulcanizing and this, with the discovery of Hayward, that by mixing dry sulphur with rubber its stickiness was removed, added greatly to the commercial possibilities of the product. New methods of vulcanizing rubber were gradually perfected, so that it became unchangeable under all ordinary conditions, whether of heat, cold or moisture. When hardened by cold it does not become brittle. When subjected to heat, or put in boiling water, it does not dissolve, but becomes more elastic. When kept stretched to many times its original length, it can be cut into elastic threads to be used in garters, gloves, etc. In semi-liquid state it may be used as a cement, and combined with shellac and coal tar, it forms a tenacious variety of glue. It is used as an element in varnish, and in many lubricating liquids. Apart from the making of tires, footwear, clothing, belting, surgical and medical apparatus, rubber is increasingly used in articles of commerce, both in the hard rubber and soft rubber state. One of its most valuable uses is as an adjunct to the electrical industry, in which it is found of great service as an insulating material.

Between 1900 and 1911 the increase in the world's rubber production averaged only 3,000 tons per year. Between 1911 and 1926, due mainly to the development of automotive transportation, the growth in crude rubber consumption increased enormously, averaging about 34,000 tons per year during the interval. The United States used more than half the rubber produced in 1927.

In 1925 about 74 per cent of the total world's production of crude rubber was imported into the United States. During that year the value of rubber goods manufactured in the United States was over a billion and one quarter dollars and the number of men and women employed in the industry was more than 164,000 in 498 different manufacturing establishments. The rubber industry is, therefore, among the largest in the United States.

The second major development in rubber manufacture was the art of compounding—the blending with crude rubber of various mineral powders, oils, waxes, tars, asphalts, fibres, etc., to secure in the finished goods special properties.

The third great development was the art of combining rubber compositions with other structural materials, such as textile fabrics, metals and alloys, concrete, wood, glass, or asbestos, to secure in commercial articles the combined benefits of the rubber portion and the superior structural strength or rigidity of the auxiliary materials. The various processes of reclaiming scrap vulcanized rubber have resulted in supplying a plastic rubber material which can be processed with the equipment used for compositions of crude rubber, which will blend smoothly with crude rubber, and which makes economically possible the manufacture and sale of many articles that would not find a ready market at the higher prices of crude rubber compositions.

Since 1906 organic accelerators of vulcanization have constantly increased in use, saving millions of dollars annually to the industry and to consumers through economies in manufacture and improvement in quality of goods. Within the last few years the latest development has been made—the retarding of deterioration of rubber compositions by admixture with them of small quantities of age-resisters.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Synthetic rubber of properties and cost comparable with the natural product has long been sought. Laboratory studies produced rubber-like materials, but it was not until 1916 when the Germans were unable to secure natural rubber, that a synthetic product was made for commercial use. Two varieties were made, methyl rubber W for soft rubber goods, and methyl rubber H for hard rubber compositions. Their method of production utilized lime and coke as the primary materials. These

were heated in the electric furnace to form calcium carbide, which, by the action of water yielded acetylene and by successive chemical steps a synthetic rubber was produced. Synthetic rubbers deteriorate rapidly in air and must be preserved with antioxidants. The properties of the vulcanized mixtures lack the snap and resilience of those produced from natural rubber. There is no essential reason, from the commercial viewpoint, for demanding that synthetic rubber should have the same composition as the natural product. The production, at sufficiently low cost, of a product of proper physical properties is essential for ready adoption by the industry.

A great amount of experimental work has been done in this country, notably by Mr. Edison, and the United States Government, in attempting to produce a commercially practical synthetic or natural crude rubber supply for United States rubber manufacturers, which would be independent of the present British monopoly of the crude rubber market. Two notable rubber experiments have recently been proclaimed successful, Edison's "golden rod" rubber, and acetylene, salt and water synthetic rubber, whose basic products are coal and limestone, discovered by a Notre Dame professor, Rev. Julius A. Nieuwaland, who was financed by the Du Pont Company of Maryland.

Professor Simmons, backed by the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, is advocating the establishment of a rubber research institute at Akron, which would go thoroughly into such important problems as the theories of vulcanization and the formation of raw rubber with the ultimate object of the use of American farm products, such as wheat and potatoes, for the manufacture of rubber on a large scale. Professor Simmons states, "We may discover ways of making rubber from farm products that would eliminate the necessity of importing raw rubber from foreign countries, making the growing of the rubber plant as obsolete as the growing of indigo for the manufacture of dyes."

From a recent edition of the Denver Post, it was learned that Mr. Edison, prior to October 2nd last, when he took to his bed, was almost certain he had discovered the process for the manufacture of synthetic rubber from the golden rod plant and other ingredients, after twelve years of experimenting. He himself had already worked out a method of manufacturing latex, the ingredient which fuses the other elements of the synthesis into a practical and durable rubber suitable for commercial use.

But he was not positive, and he worried. From his bed he directed the experiments carried on by Fred Ott and Charles Dally, both of them associates of the inventor for more than fifty years. This series was merely a "tying-up" process. Ott and Dally worked on formulae supplied them by the inventor and reported their progress or lack of it at the end of nearly every day.

They knew that the successful end was in sight. When Edison returned from Florida he had already successfully vulcanized the "golden rod" rubber. But the process was too expensive. There remained the task of making it commercially practicable. This entailed the cheaper manufacture of latex, the viscous substance which holds the other ingredients together. Edison set about seeking the cheaper method. He turned over the routine of his experiments to Ott and Dally.

One day nature sent him the message that his time was approaching. That day was October 2. And on that day he refused to get into his automobile. He took to his bed instead.

Edison had knowledge that his death was approaching. He communicated that knowledge to those around him. He communicated it to Dally and Ott, his aged associates, and wistfully told them that he only wished he could live to see synthetic rubber an accomplished fact.

The two old men set themselves to make his wish come true if that were possible. They became voluntary prisoners in the laboratory and worked day and night on their experiments. They reported at night fall every day to their chief who received their reports propped up in his bed. The week which ended on October 10th last saw Dally and Ott still groping in the darkness, missing the intellect of the master who solved difficulties with a flashing stroke of a brilliant thought. On Sunday, October 11, they came to him and told him that the cheaper process still eluded them. And he turned his face wearily to the wall.

On Monday he started to sink into a stupor. But Dally and Ott were still pounding doggedly at their experiments and on Tuesday night the solution flashed out of the mysterious nothingness. They telephoned the news to Mrs. Edison, but, it seemed, it was too late.

Perhaps it wasn't, though, for Mrs. Edison, on Friday, reached down into the sinking consciousness of her husband and touched the spark of his dimming intellect by telegraphing in Morse code by pressure on his wrist. Perhaps she sent the message of the success of rubber, and if she did, the inventor will know no greater heaven.

Home Lighting

By D. C. McKEEHAN.

ALTHOUGH much time and study has been given to the proper lighting for the home, the specialists on lighting tell us that only fifty per cent of the homes in the country are properly lighted.

The living room, for example, must answer to so many different needs, that both general and local lighting are usually found necessary. Varied effects can be obtained with a flexible lighting arrangement.

First of all there must be good general illumination and for this a ceiling fixture is necessary. There seems to have been so much sentiment against this of late, that these fixtures are the most difficult

for a lighting specialist to place in a room. The fixture need not be conspicuous or one that hangs down in the room and interferes with the furniture or decorations in any way. A simple, close-fitting ceiling fixture may be found that is pleasing both to the eye and to the harmony of the room arrangement. The electrical industry is convinced that this is the best method of carrying light to every corner of the room.

Wall brackets are also recommended for the living room, not solely for utility lighting but to add a decorative touch and to break up large wall spaces. Their installation should be studied, however, so that they will not interfere with the arrangement of pictures or furniture. The lamps in these brackets should be the most carefully shaded of any in the room, since being on a direct line with the eye they are very apt to produce an objectionable glare. So many people think that the candle type of bracket, which is often sold without a shade, does not need one, but, like any other type of bracket lighting, it should be shaded either with an individual shade or a shield to cover two or three lamps.

If the living room has a ceiling that is too low for a central fixture, and the walls are light in color, general illumination can be quite satisfactorily obtained with one of the new indirect type of floor lamps. With this lamp all the light is first directed to the ceiling and from there re-directed back into the room, producing a soft but bright form of illumination. The majority of these lamps are urn-shaped but they can be bought with shades so that they look like any other type of floor lamp. This style also produces some direct light, which may be used for a cozy, local light.

Portable lamps are necessary for local lighting and these lamps also offer an opportunity for individuality in home lighting. When building a new house one cannot always pre-determine the number or location of portable lamps and for this reason sufficient outlets should be provided. Duplex plugs can be used conveniently when the lamps are located close together. It is estimated that convenience outlets should be placed every twelve feet around the wall so that every part of the room can be served. If the room is very large and one wishes to place a lamp near the middle it is better to have an outlet in the floor. It is a simple matter to bring the cord through the rug, leaving only a small hole, that can be easily mended. Shades for all lamps, whether they be floor, bridge or table lamps, should be carefully selected. Warm, sunset tints are best.

In the dining room a central lighting fixture is again desirable since it is most important to have plenty of light on the table. This, however, should be a soft light. Sometimes only candle light is pleasing on the table. In that case there should be wall-brackets located around the room to give the required amount of light for serving. Here again, an indirect lighting type of wall-bracket, which is often made of molded glass or china, will give a pleasant decorative touch to the room. Where cove lighting can be installed, it creates a very effective room, giving off soft, well-diffused light, whether tinted or clear.

The kitchen is the workshop of the home, and, of course, should be lighted for efficiency. First, there should be a light enclosed by a globe of diffusing glass, installed close against the ceiling. It is essential that this fixture gives plenty of light so it should be equipped with a 100-watt lamp, at least. In every part of the kitchen, where work is done facing the wall, there should be an individual light source. A drop light or bracket-unit is recommended in such places, particularly over the work table, stove or sink. Since so many kitchens are being equipped for the use of electricity, there should be several convenience outlets around the room.

Most bedrooms are lighted with wall-brackets and, more than likely, have only one convenience outlet. A ceiling fixture is needed when it is desired to flood the room with light. Wall-brackets restrict the position of furniture, although they may add a decorative touch. There should be, at least, one outlet on each side of the room, allowing for a re-arrangement of furniture.

As a substitution for the wall-brackets and just as effective, is the use of a tall boudoir lamp on each side of the dressing table. There should either be a good reading lamp beside each bed or one attached to the wall above the bed.

General and local lighting are both required in the bathroom. There should be a central fixture, enclosed globe of diffusing glass, attached to the ceiling for the general illumination. For the mirror, correct illumination is provided with brackets and about 40-watt inside frosted lamps. A single bracket above the mirror does not provide proper lighting, especially for the man, when shaving.

The hall lighting should add cheer to the welcome extended by the home. There should be a central ceiling fixture. Wall brackets should also be used, these are usually placed above a console table. In case it is not convenient to have either ceiling or bracket fixtures, portable lamps may be used to advantage. A pair of lamps placed on a long hall table or a pair of torcheres may be used to create an attractive entrance.

If there is a simple, entrance door leading from the porch, it is a courtesy to the visitor, if a small light is placed so that the number of the house may be easily seen and to give adequate light for the steps. On large porches, used as summer living rooms, screened or glassed in, many are the uses for lights and these porches should have outlets at convenient places to accommodate any style of lamp or other electrical appliance.

Since the home is the basis of our lives we should try to make it as complete and comfortable as possible and there is nothing that adds to the general enjoyment and comfort as much as proper illumination.

The Sermon On the Mount

By A LAYMAN

WE CLOSED Part One of "The Sermon on The Mount" with the words, from Matthew V: "Even so let your light shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven".

It has been said of "The Sermon on The Mount" that Jesus could not have found any more favorable opportunity for disclosing His doctrines. On previous occasions the audience that listened to Him lacked an adequate conception of heavenly things. At times He was surrounded by spies who hoped to trap Him into uttering seditious statements, as for example; when the Pharisee asked Him if it "were lawful to pay tribute to Caesar." The Judeans had been forbidden to accept coins bearing the image of the Emperor, so Jesus asked to see the coin to be used for tax payments. Taking the coin in His hand, Jesus looked at it and finding the figure of Tiberius thereon, He asked. "Whose is this image and this inscription?" The answer came quickly, "Caesar's." In their answer rested their condemnation, their leading Rabbis having taught them that to accept the coin of a sovereign was to accept his power. The intriguing Pharisees made general use of Roman money in their business transactions. Again Jesus knew that they continuously accepted the advantages of Roman laws and Roman protection, and accepting same it was only just that they should pay their share of the cost of government. The Christ answered His attempted ensnarers by saying, "Render to Caesar that which is Caesar's, and to God that which is God's." Confused, self-condemned, His enemies shrank away without further questioning.

Where Jesus stood upon The Mount to address one of his few, large, sympathetic audiences, nature had provided Him with surroundings of incomparable beauty. Here was the charm of a spring time in Galilee, the sunny slope of the hill leading down to the lake side. The meadows were spangled with flowers of vivid coloring. As this is written there lies before us a Christmas Card, a souvenir from The Holy Land. Within it are some pressed flowers gathered from around Bethlehem and the Sea of Galilee. Red, scarlet, orange, yellow; such was the coloring of the blossoms that grew on the Judean hillsides nineteen centuries ago, just as they grow now in each succeeding springtime. On that memorable spring morning the cattle were grazing in the pastures. From the Mount could be seen the little cottages with their gardens, the vineyards, and the ever present fig tree. In contrast to the pronouncements of Jehovah on Mount Sinai, with the flash of lightning and crash of thunder that surrounded his coming, the Voice of Jesus was soft and alluring.

Matthew V, 13-48

> "Think not that I came to destroy the law or the prophets: I came not to destroy, but to fulfil. For verily I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass away, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass away from the law, till all things be accomplished."

Jesus next in incomparable language, rehearsed the commands of God as spoken by Moses, expanding and enlarging upon the ten rules of conduct that are the foundation stones of all worldly law. Then in even softer tones, He said:

Luke VI, 31-38

> "And as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise. And if ye love them that love you, what thank have ye? for even sinners love those that love them. * * * * * * Be ye merciful, even as your Father is merciful. And judge not, and ye shall not be judged: and condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned: release, and ye shall be released: give, and it shall be given to you; good measure, pressed down, shaken together, running over, shall they give into your bosom. For with what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again."

And then after adjuring His listeners to be "righteous before men", He commended them to prayer, saying:

Matthew VI, 1-34

> "And in praying use not vain repetitions. as the Gentiles do: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking. Be not therefore like unto them: for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of. before ye ask him. After this manner therefore pray ye:
>
> Our Father which are in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, so on earth. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors. And bring us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one.
>
> For if ye forgive men their trespasses. your heavenly Father will also forgive you. But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses."

After admonishing his listeners to "lay not up treasures upon the earth", He uttered a truth that applies to things earthly as well as heavenly:

Matthew VI, 1-34

> "No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to one, and despise the other.

Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

Jesus next addressed Himself to the future life, saying:

Matthew VI, 1-34

"But seek ye first his kingdom, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you. Be not therefore anxious for the morrow: for the morrow will be anxious for itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Matthew VII, 6-29

"Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you: for every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened.

Or what man is there of you, who, if his son shall ask him for a loaf, will give him a stone; or if he shall ask for a fish, will give him a serpent? If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?

All things therefore whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them: for this is the law and the prophets.

Enter ye in by the narrow gate: for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many be they that enter in thereby. For narrow is the gate, and straitened the way, that leadeth unto life, and few be they that find it."

And then the apostle Matthew (VIII, 1-2) said:

"And when he was come down from the mountain, great multitudes followed him. And behold, there came to him a leper and worshipped him, saying, Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean."

And next we have the words of Mark (I, 41-45):

"And being moved with compassion, he stretched forth his hand, and touched him, and saith unto him, I will; be thou made clean. And straightway the leprosy departed from him, and he was made clean."

Such was The Sermon on The Mount. Those who listened to Him stood entranced at the magic of His words; words that have lingered in the souls and minds of men from that eventful spring day until the present moment, words that will remain with humanity until the end. Jesus taught the transitory nature of wealth. He stressed the chastening quality of poverty—the joy that rests in meekness, in mercy, in charity.

(To be continued.)

"Never was good work done without much trouble."—*Chinese Proverb.*

Coal

I am the gift from ages old—
Blackened hoard of sunshine gold.
Mine is a sleeping heart of flame,
Out of the fiery sun I came.
For aeons of time I've lain entombed,
Down in the earthy darkness doomed.
Now I am borne above again,
Struck from my bed by sinewed men—
Laboring men whose days are night
Down in my tomb of somber light.

Now, resurrected from my grave,
I am your black and willing slave,
Waiting the touch of the flaming torch
My ebony face to kiss and scorch.
Then will I leap in dance of fire,
Singing a song of joyful hire,
Bringing to night the light of rays
That shown on the earth in primal days,
Breaking the spell of the winter's freeze;
And cheering your homes with tropic ease,
Stirring imprisoned steam to strife
That will startle dead wheels to life,—
Wheels of the factories, I'll be turning,
Wheels of the steamships, ocean churning,
And wheels of the many rushing trains
Journeying over the hills and plains.

—CLAUDE H. KING.

As Things Seem In Tono

Times are really looking brighter and there's nothing more to fear, quoth the lecturer and writer, and their words we like to hear; but in peril of affronting we should get this off our chest, that a locomotive's grunting is a sound we like the best.

Now we like to hear this clamor and we like to smell the smoke; and the wheel and rail-joint hammer gives that sinking heart a hope. Then the hoisting engine's humming is a tune that brings us cheer, telling better times are coming and they've really started here.

We can read whole reams of matter that good times are on the way, but the tipple's roar and chatter is more thrilling any day. So, without these phrases mincing—saying frankly what we feel—there is nothing so convincing as a freight train's grind and squeal. (Burning Tono Coal.)

Andre Maurois, biographer, says:

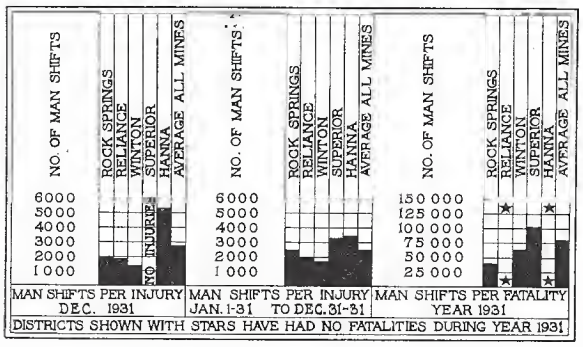
"Because they are the grandsons of pioneers, Americans have not yet realized that the charm of life consists of periods of leisure."—*Golden Book.*

"Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested."

—FRANCIS BACON.

Make It Safe

December Accident Graph.



THE year 1931 has passed and our accident record shows that some progress has been made as far as manshifts per injury are concerned. All districts showed a marked increase in manshifts per injury over the year 1930, with the exception of Winton, which had a 9.7 per cent decrease. Rock Springs had 61.2 per cent increase, Reliance 12.8 per cent increase, Superior 91.6 per cent increase and Hanna 66.1 per cent increase. For the year all districts had 43.9 per cent increase in manshifts worked per compensable injury.

During the year eleven mines were operated with five fatalities in three of them. Rock Springs No. 8 had three fatal injuries, Winton No. 3. one, and Superior "B", one. There is also another fatal injury that occurred on the property, namely to Joseph Lon, who fell from a timbering scaffold while the ventilation shaft was being sunk for Nos. 4 and 8 mines. He was not an employe of the company but the accident is charged against the coal industry and will have to be considered on our safety record but will not be charged against any of the five operating districts.

In 1931, 396,198 manshifts were required to produce 2,453,527 tons of coal. With 6 fatalities, charged against the operation of the properties, this is one death for each 66,033 manshifts worked and 408,921 tons of coal produced.

Comparing the above statement with last year's record, we find that in 1930, 60,485 manshifts were worked per fatality and 362,207 tons of coal were produced per fatality. Considering all fatalities on the properties during the year 1930 and 1931, there was an increase of 5,548 manshifts worked, or 9.17 per cent, and an increase of 46,714 tons of coal produced, or 12.90 per cent, in 1931 compared with the year 1930.

However, when we consider the number of fatalities to company employes only, that was a decrease of 1,407 manshifts, or 1.74 per cent, in 1931 compared against the record made in 1930. There was, however, an increase of 7,763 tons of coal produced, or 1.61 per cent, in 1931 against the 1930 record.

In summing up the year's work some progress has been made toward the elimination of serious and lost time accidents, but very little progress has been made toward the elimination of fatalities. The severity of the accidents is the one thing that must be minimized before a good safety record is made.

During the last six months of the year there were nine sections from the various mines that worked a total of 26,943 manshifts without a single lost time accident. "B" mine at Superior worked the longest period, from April 17th to 26th of November, without a lost time accident, and during the month of December, the whole Superior district worked a total of 8,548 manshifts without a lost time accident. This is the first time that we have any record of this being done. Superior is to be congratulated on the record they made during the year.

BY DISTRICTS

MONTH OF DECEMBER

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs	9,812	5	1,962
Reliance	3,780	2	1,890
Winton	5,716	4	1,429
Superior	8,548	0	0
Hanna	5,365	1	5,365
All Districts.....	33,221	12	2,768

BY MINES

PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1931, TO DECEMBER 31, 1931

Rock Springs No. 4.	40,372	22	1,835
Rock Springs No. 8.	56,962	22	2,589
Rock Springs Outside	24,848	4	6,212
Total	122,182	48	2,545
Reliance No. 1.....	35,797	19	1,884
Reliance Outside ...	9,881	4	2,470
Total	45,678	23	1,986
Winton No. 1.....	26,591	15	1,773
Winton No. 3.....	23,595	21	1,124
Winton Outside....	13,409	1	13,409
Total	63,595	37	1,719

Superior "B"	26,410	4	6,602
Superior "C"	27,337	11	2,485
Superior "D"	368	0	0
Superior "E"	28,724	13	2,209
Superior Outside ...	19,792	3	6,597
Total	102,631	31	3,311
Hanna No. 2.....	9,667	4	2,417
Hanna No. 4.....	27,249	12	2,271
Hanna No. 6.....	2,036	1	2,036
Hanna Outside	23,160	1	23,160
Total	62,112	18	3,451

BY DISTRICTS

PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1931, TO DECEMBER 31, 1931

Rock Springs.....	122,182	48	2,545
Reliance	45,678	23	1,986
Winton	63,595	37	1,719
Superior	102,631	31	3,311
Hanna	62.112	18	3,451
All Districts.....	396.198	157	2.524

Safety Awards to Be Made Friday, February 26, 1932

AFTER a careful check of all mine accidents occurring July 1 to December 31, 1931, inclusive, we find that nine sections suffered no lost-time accidents during the six months and will be eligible to compete for the first prize, a Dodge Brothers sedan, and the second prize, a Chevrolet sedan. The sections which will compete are set forth below:

Section Foreman	*Mine*	*Section*	*Man-shifts**
Frank Slaughter	Winton No. 1	No. 1	5,544
Sam Gillilan	Superior "E"	No. 2	3.651
Grover Wiseman	Superior "B"	No. 1	3,397
W. H. Walsh	Superior "B"	No. 3	3.282
Richard Arkle	Superior "B"	No. 2	3.095
Frank Stortz	Superior "C"	No. 2	2.531
Clarence Rock	Superior "C"	No. 5	2.239
John Adams	Rock Sp. No. 4	No. 4	2.220
Ben Cook	Hanna No. 6	No. 1	984

*"Man shifts" per lost time accident.

The following rules will govern in the making of the awards:

(1) All men who have worked in one of the above sections and who have not had a lost-time injury in the six months' period are eligible for a ticket on the automobiles.

(2) The names of men entitled to tickets will be typed by sections for each district, and posted.

(3) All men in the above sections will be notified by their superintendent when their tickets are to be issued.

(4) Tickets will be issued by the Auditing Department of The Union Pacific Coal Company.

(5) The ticket will be in three sections, one section to be retained by the employe, one section to be folded and placed in a capsule and dropped in a locked box by the employe, the third section to be retained by the Auditing Department.

(6) After all sections have been given their tickets, the Auditor will keep the locked box, containing the capsules, in a vault under lock and key until the night of the drawing.

(7) The drawing of tickets will take place in the Old Timers' Building of The Union Pacific Coal Company at 8:00 P. M., Friday, February 26, 1932.

(8) Preceding the drawing, the Auditor will put the capsules containing the tickets in a large bowl, which will be placed on the stage between the two automobiles.

(9) The capsules will be thoroughly mixed after being put in the large bowl.

(10) A small girl, blind-folded, will draw a capsule from the bowl and hand it to two disinterested Union officials who will open it, note the number recorded, passing it the announcer, who will call out the number.

(11) The tenth capsule drawn from the bowl will be the winning number for the first prize award, a Dodge Brothers sedan automobile.

(12) After the first prize award has been drawn, all remaining tickets issued to men in the winning section will be eliminated from further participation in the drawing for the second prize, thus preventing the possibility of both awards going to the same section.

(13) Ten more capsules will be drawn from the bowl and in the event the tenth or any succeeding capsule drawn, contains a number from the section winning the first prize, same will be discarded and the drawing continued until a capsule and number is drawn from another section, to whom the second prize, a Chevrolet sedan, will be awarded.

(14) Tickets will not be transferable.

(15) To the foreman of the section winning the first automobile prize, will be given a purse of $150.00 in gold.

(16) To the foreman of the section winning the second automobile prize, will be given a purse of $100.00 in gold.

(17) In the event that two or more foremen have had charge of either of the two winning sections, the purses will be pro-rated according to the amount of time that each foreman was in charge of the winning sections.

December Injuries

HOW IT HAPPENED

MATT J. YOVICH—*Miner—Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.* Bruises of back, left arm, leg and ankle. Period of disability estimated 22 days. Matt was loading coal into a car, when a piece of

STATEMENT SHOWING SAFETY RECORD FOR THE YEAR 1931 COMPARED WITH YEAR 1930

	1930			1931				
District	*Manshifts*	*Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*	*Manshifts*	*Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*	*Increase Manshifts*	*Increase Per Cent*
Rock Springs..	148,381	94	1,578	122,182	48	2,545	967	61.28
Reliance	56,346	32	1,761	45,678	23	1,986	225	12.78
Winton	72,385	38	1,905	63,595	37	1,719	(Dec.) 186	(Dec.) 9.76
Superior	120,958	70	1,728	102,631	31	3,311	1,583	91.61
Hanna	70,606	34	2,077	62,112	18	3,451	1,374	66.15
Cumberland..	15,405	8	1,926	Shut Down				
Total.....	484,081	276	1,754	396,198	157	2,524	770	43.90

STATEMENT SHOWING RECORD OF TONS PRODUCED PER FATALITY FOR THE YEAR 1931 COMPARED WITH YEAR 1930

	1930			1931				
	Tons Produced	*Fatalities*	*Tons Produced Per Fatality*	*Tons Produced*	*Fatalities*	*Tons Produced Per Fatality*	*Increase Tons*	*Increase Tons Per Cent*
Total—All Fatalities....	2,897,653	8	362,207	2,453,527	6	408,921	46,714	12.90
Company Operations only	2,897,653	6	482,942	2,453,527	5	490,705	7,763	1.61

STATEMENT SHOWING RECORD OF MANSHIFTS WORKED PER FATALITY FOR THE YEAR 1931 COMPARED WITH YEAR 1930

	1930			1931				
	Total Manshifts	*Fatalities*	*Manshifts Per Fatality*	*Total Manshifts*	*Fatalities*	*Manshifts Per Fatality*	*Increase Manshifts*	*Increase Per Cent*
Total—All Fatalities.....	483,881	8	60,485	396,198	6	66,033	5,548	9.17
Company Operations Only	483,881	6	80,647	396,198	5	79,240	(Dec.) 1,407	(Dec.) 1.74

FATAL AND NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN DECEMBER 1931

Name	*Nature of Injury*	*Period of Disability*	*District*
Matt Yovich	Bruises to back and contusion of ankle	Est. 22 days	Rock Springs No. 4 Mine
Harry Dooly	Corneal ulcer of right eye	Est. 30 days	Rock Springs No. 8 Mine
John Pavlich	Contusion of left foot	12 days	Rock Springs No. 8 Mine
William Jackson	Fracture of left collar bone	Est. 30 days	Rock Springs Outside
David Piaia	Fracture of big toe	Est. 49 days	Rock Springs Outside
William Fuller	Contused and sprained knee	30 days	Reliance No. 1 Mine
Dan Miller	Lacerated finger, right hand	Est. 28 days	Reliance Outside
Delbert Sisk	Bruises to shoulder and chest	3 days	Reliance Outside
Archie Buchanan	Fatally injured by fall of rock	Weighted 6,000 days	Winton No. 3 Mine
Paul Durant	Laceration and infection of finger	Est. 60 days	Winton No. 3 Mine
Andrew Flaim	Fractured finger, right hand	Est. 28 days	Winton No. 3 Mine
George Sprowell	Corneal ulcer, left eye	28 days	Winton No. 3 Mine
Andrew Pasanen	Dislocated right shoulder	Est. 30 days	Hanna No. 4 Mine

Total days, actual and estimated....6,350

rock fell from the roof striking him on the shoulder, back and ankle, the injury to the ankle being the most severe. This accident occurred in a pillar section, the roof being badly broken. However, this is no excuse for the accident as the working place could have been made safe to work in, the loose roof either supported with timber or pulled down. This is the fourth time Matt has been injured while in the employment of this Company. It certainly appears that he is a careless workman and a chance taker.

HARRY DOOLY—*Timberman—Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Foreign body in right eye. Period of

disability estimated 30 days. While brushing a place in the roof for setting a timber, a piece of coal flew in his right eye. Injuries to the eyes are usually serious as the past experience shows that ulceration follows. All eye injuries, as well as others, must be reported immediately so that medical attention can be rendered and the chances of infection lessened. With goggles furnished to all workmen there will be no excuse for eye injuries in the future. This is the first time Harry has been injured while in the employment of this Company.

JOHN PAVLICH—*Faceman—Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Bruises of left foot. Period of disability 12 days. John was working at the face when his foot was struck by a piece of coal falling off the rib. This accident was avoidable, as loose face and rib coal can be trimmed or taken down. This is the first time John has been injured while working in the Rock Springs mines.

WILLIAM JACKSON—*Carpenter—Rock Springs General Outside.* Fracture of left collar bone. Period of disability estimated at 4 weeks. While repairing a tenement he fell from a scaffold. three feet above the surface to the ground, striking his shoulder. This accident was avoidable as a scaffold should be made safe to work on. and the workman should watch his step and know of the hazards of falling off a scaffold. no matter how close to the ground it may be. This is the first time William has been injured.

DAVID PIAIA—*Laborer—Rock Springs General Outside.* Fracture of big toe, right foot. Period of disability estimated at 49 days. Was helping to put a derailed car on the track at the tipple, when the rerailing dog slipped out of his partner's hand and fell on foot fracturing the big toe. This accident was avoidable, David should have been wearing hard-toed shoes instead of the sheep skin moccasins and overshoes that he had on. and his partner should not have let the rerailing dog fall on a workman.

WILLIAM FULLER—*Loading head man—Reliance No. 1 Mine.* Contused and sprained knee. Period of disability 30 days. While pushing a car he fell down, bruising and spraining his right knee. Such accidents can be avoided by keeping a clean track, with a proper grade. and cars well lubricated. Workman should watch his step and not fall down. This is the third time William has been injured.

DAN MILLER—*Welder—Reliance General Outside.* Lacerated finger. right hand. Period of disability estimated at 28 days. Was pushing a mine truck loaded with tipple equipment, when the material skidded catching his finger between the truck and material. There is no excuse for such accidents. Material can be safely loaded onto trucks. properly blocked and tied so that it will not skid. All workmen can keep their fingers and hands in the clear. This is the second time Dan has been injured.

ARCHIE BUCHANAN — *Tracklayer — Winton No. 3 Mine.* Fatal. Instantly killed by a fall of rock. The deceased, with two other men, was laying track along an entry pillar that had been skipped in order to get a grade into the low side pillar. The roof had not been sounded by any of the workmen or mine officials, yet it was known by some of them to be bad. No blame is attached to the deceased workman on account of the accident, but all officials and workmen must take the responsibility of their jobs in making their working place safe to work in. There is absolutely no excuse for this kind of an accident.

PAUL DURANT—*Face Timberman—Winton No. 3 Mine.* Laceration and infection of third finger, right hand. Period of disability estimated at 60 days. While loading props on a conveyor for the scraper face, he dropped a prop on his hand severely lacerating his finger, and infection developed. Workmen can avoid such injuries as this shows carelessness on their part. Planning your work and thinking of safety at all times means more efficiency. This is the second time Paul has been injured this year.

ANDREW FLAIM—*Machine Runner—Winton No. 3 Mine.* Fracture of third finger, right hand. Period of disability estimated 28 days. With his hand placed on the top of a cutting machine. while undercutting a face, a piece of face coal fell and struck his hand, fracturing the third finger of right hand. Accidents of this nature could be avoided in Winton, if all machine runners would not place their hands on the back end of the machine while it is cutting across the face. The controller has to be used. but when this is being done, face coal that has loosened during cutting operations can be taken down. At the same time an experienced machine runner knows the dangers of falling face coal and should be continually on his guard. This is the first serious injury reported on Andrew.

GEORGE SPROWELL—*Bell-ringer at Scraper Face—Winton No. 3 Mine.* Corneal ulcer of left eye. Period of disability 28 days. Was shoveling coal into the scraper way and working near a fellow worker, who was digging the bottom coal from around a prop that had to be removed before starting the scoop. A piece of coal flew from the pick being used by the fellow workman and struck George in the eye. This injury has caused George a great deal of suffering, probably some loss of vision, and decreased earnings. All of this could have been avoided so easily by taking a few moments to cover his eyes with goggles. There is no excuse for eye injuries and they must be eliminated. This is the second injury reported on George.

ANDREW PASANEN—*Driller—Hanna No. 4 Mine.* Dislocation of right shoulder. Period of disability estimated 30 days. While drilling, the bit struck a crevice causing the drilling machine to wheel and strike his shoulder. The majority of drill accidents can be eliminated if the driller will take proper precautions while operating a drill. This is the third time Andrew has been injured.

First Aid Training to Begin Soon

Instructors' classes in first aid were started at Rock Springs on January 14, under the auspices of the United States Bureau of Mines, and conducted by Mr. G. M. Kintz, Associate Mining Engineer, from the Denver office.

The following men are attending the course: General Office—V. H. Williams, Edward Morgan, V. O. Murray, R. R. Knill; Rock Springs No. 4 Mine—Elija Daniels, Edward Christensen, Ernest Anselmi; Rock Springs No. 8 Mine—Evan Reese, John Sorbie; Reliance—John Reese, William Greek, Homer Grove; Winton—Garner Adams, Andrew Strannigan, Andrew Ray; Wyoming Department of Mines—Lyman Fearn, D. K. Wilson; other companies—Matt Strannigan, Douglas Harris.

At the completion of the course the men will receive Instructor's Certificate from the United States Bureau of Mines, that authorizes them to conduct first aid classes for the Bureau of Mines and any company.

It is the desire of The Union Pacific Coal Co., that all employes in the General Office, the stores and the mines be trained in First Aid.

At the completion of 100% first aid training the Bureau of Mines will issue their large certificate to all employes who do not already hold a certificate and in addition The Union Pacific Coal Co. will issue a beautiful new certificate that has been authorized by the management.

The classes for the instructors will probably last the month of January by the first of February classes for the employes will start soon thereafter.

Fatality Record Made by No. 4 Mine, Rock Springs and "C" Mine, Superior

With the completion of the year 1931, two of our mines have accomplished a noteworthy record in regards to fatal injuries. No. 4 mine, Rock Springs, has worked since April 16, 1923, a period of over 8 years and 8 months without a fatality, during which time they mined 2,476,122 tons of coal. Next in line is "C" mine, Superior. The close of 1931 brings their record to nearly 4 years and 6 months with 1,019,753 tons of coal mined.

Both the employes and the supervisory forces of these two mines are to be commended for their splendid work. We hope this record will continue to grow and will act as an incentive for the rest of the mines to follow.

Skullgard Does a Good Turn at Hanna

This month we are reproducing a letter and photograph, mailed in by Mr. O. G. Sharrer, Superintendent of the Hanna mines, that very clearly demonstrates the value of SKULLGARDS to all mine workers.

Picture of "Skullgard" which saved Marvin Case from a serious injury.

For the benefit of all our readers who are not familiar with conditions at the Hanna Mines, it may be stated that 26 to 35 feet of coal is being mined, on a 16.5 degree pitch, with practically no timber being used.

Hanna, Wyoming, Jan. 9, 1932.

Mr. V. O. Murray:

Am enclosing some snapshots of "SKULLGARD" which undoubtedly saved the wearer, Marvin Case, from a very serious injury.

The piece of coal which struck him was large enough to have fractured his skull had he been wearing the ordinary cap. While he was knocked off his feet and his neck was made quite sore, he suffered no ill effects, and never lost a minute's time.

(Signed) O. G. SHARRER.

Requirements For Scout Teams Competing In First Aid Contest

As a means of avoiding last minute confusion and of insuring equal opportunity for training

(Please turn to page 63)

Ye Old Timers

George Tomich One of Superior's Old Timers

Twenty-eight years of continuous service have given George Tomich the title "Old Timer". Born in Croatia, he started to work in the timber there at an early age, but meanwhile he was dreaming of America, so in 1903 he sailed for this country landing at Baltimore, March 8, 1903. He went to Saint Louis and later to Arkansas where he read an advertisement for men to work in the mines in Rock Springs. Arriving here October 19, 1903 he at once began work in No. 8 Mine, Rock Springs. Mr. Tomich remained in Rock Springs until 1918 when he transferred to Superior.

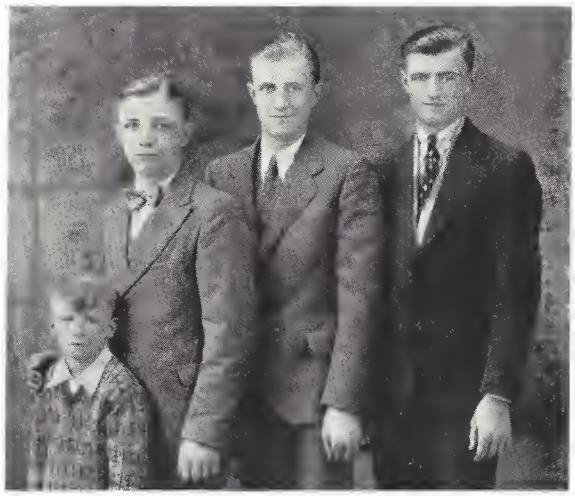
Mr. George Tomich

In 1910 he and Mrs. Tomich were married in Rock Springs. She had come directly from their native home in Croatia to meet him. They have seven children all of whom are at home. Mr. Tomich also has three brothers here; one, John who has been in the employ of the Company since 1904, lives in Superior. The others Joe and Steve are employed in Sweetwater.

Mr. Tomich is a member of the Thrvatska and Zajednica lodges. also an active member of the U. M. W. of A.

The Joe Sikich Family

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sikich have lived in Rock Springs for twenty-seven years, coming here directly from Australia. During those years their family of seven children with four sons and three daughters have been growing up. Two daughters, Mrs. Rose Santich and Mrs. Catherine Evezich, are married now and live in Number Four, Rock Springs. The four sons. John. Pete, Mike and Louis and Annie. the youngest of the family are home. John and Pete are employed in Number Four Mine. Mr. Joe Sikich. who is an Old Timer with a record of twenty-seven years of unbroken service, is also employed in Number Four Mine.

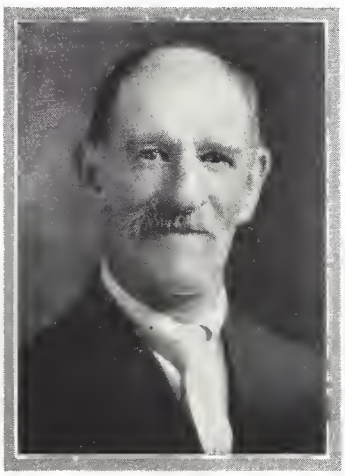


FOUR BROTHERS

The four sons in the Sikich family. Left to right: Louis. Mike. Pete and John.

Joseph Jackson Taken by Death

Joseph Jackson, a member of the Old Timer's Association, passed away Thursday, December 17, at the Wyoming General Hospital, following an illness of three weeks.



Joseph Jackson.

Mr. Jackson was a native of Kearsley, Lancashire, England, where he was born September 14, 1862. In 1908 he came to America, first going to Maine and the following year coming to Rock Springs. Since reaching Rock Springs he has been constantly in the service of the Company, being employed in No. 8 Mine, Rock Springs, at the time of his death. He is survived by his wife and many friends who are left to mourn the loss of a kind and dependable friend.

Archibald Buchanan Taken by Death

Archibald Buchanan, employed in No. 3 Mine at Winton, lost his life instantly in that mine Thursday, December 24. Mr. Buchanan, whose picture appeared on our Old Timers Page just last November, was an Old Timer with more than thirty years service spent in Almy, Cumberland and Winton. Born in Springfield, Illinois, November 10, 1861, he crossed the plains with his parents in an ox-drawn wagon. His entire life has been spent in Utah and Wyoming.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Emma Buchanan; four daughters, Mrs. Dan Daniels, Winton; Mrs. Thomas Miller, Superior; Mrs. Milton Eyre, Calpet; and Mrs. Frank Tolman, Salt Lake City, Utah; also two sons, Percy Buchanan, Los Angeles, California; and Frank Buchanan, Superior.

Funeral services were held from the L. D. S. chapel in Coalville, Utah, and interment made there. Throughout the years Mr. Buchanan has made many friends wherever he has gone who sorrow with the family in their bereavement.

First Aid Requirements for Scout Teams

(Continued from page 61)

among all Girl and Boy Scout contestants on the First Aid Teams this year, we are making the following preliminary requirements:

1. All Girl and Boy Scout teams intending to participate in the Annual First Aid Meet in June, 1932, must have the receipts for their registration at the National Scout Headquarters, in the General Office in Rock Springs on or before March 15, 1932.
2. All contestants must be under eighteen years of age.
3. Girls and boys competing shall have passed their Tenderfoot tests and be regular Scouts.
4. Junior Girl Scout Teams will include girls between ages of ten and fourteen years—all over fourteen years of age will be ranked as Senior Girl Scouts.
5. Cub teams will include boys between the ages of nine and twelve years.

Drilling for oil in Spring Valley.

Old Soldier Risks Life to Save Flag

Sergeant John A. McLaughlin, thought to be the last surviving member of the 21st Illinois Infantry, U. S. Army, the last contingent to be stationed at Fort Bridger, risked his life to save the old post colors from the flames which destroyed the W. A. Carter home at Fort Bridger early in December. Such acts of heroism are sung loudly from pages of history, but rarely do we have an opportunity to honor one so close home.

After all furniture had been removed McLaughlin remembered that the last flag to fly over Fort Bridger before its abandonment by federal troops in 1891 was still in the house. Breaking from all attempts to restrain him the seventy-one year old veteran dashed into the flaming building and obtained the flag. Before he could get out the roof fell, part of the burning timbers pinning him down. The rescuers reached him before he was seriously injured and the flag was saved.

Sergeant John A. McLaughlin, standing in front of the old officer's cabin, which has been his home since the abandoning of the post in 1891.

Mr. McLaughlin, who is a native of Pennsylvania, was assigned to Fort Bridger shortly after his enlistment in 1887. As a member of the expedition against the Utes at the time of the Meeker uprising in Colorado he served under Captain Thornburg, who was ambushed and killed while leading the troops. Sergeant McLaughlin at the time was guarding the supply train, and seeing the situation rallied the remaining troops, using the wagons for a stockade inside which a fierce battle was waged until reinforcements arrived from Fort Steele.

After the post was abandoned in 1891, Mr. McLaughlin returned to Fort Bridger to make his home in one of the officer's cabins built in 1857. He has lived there for the past forty years and is well known to many of the residents of the county.

Bad laws, if they exist, should be repealed as soon as possible; still, while they continue in force, for the sake of example, they should be religiously observed.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

Respect For the Flag

FEBRUARY, with its patriotic birthdays, turns our thoughts to the Flag and its uses. There are certain fundamental rules of heraldry which, if understood generally, would indicate the proper method of displaying the Flag of the United States of America. The fact that the Flag represents the living country, and is itself considered as a living thing, should be borne in mind. Certain customs regarding the display of the flag are always observed, yet many persons are not familiar with them. The following rules apply to the most common uses of the flag:

Flags should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset. They should be hoisted briskly, but lowered slowly and ceremoniously. The flag should be displayed on all national and state holidays as well as historic and special occasions.

The flag is flown at half-staff to indicate mourning, but when flown at half-staff, the flag should be hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. On Memorial Day, May 30, the flag is displayed at half-staff from sunrise until noon and at fullstaff from noon until sunset; for the nation lives and the flag is the symbol of the living nation.

If the flag is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall the stars (Union) should be uppermost and to the observers left. Similarly when displayed in a window, the blue field to the left of the observers on the street.

On a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be above and behind the speaker. If flown from a staff it should be in the position of honor—at the speaker's right, which is left to the audience. Other flags are placed at the left of the speaker. This is also true of flags displayed in churches, or other public places, where a flag is placed on a platform, except where the Christian flag is used, when it takes the place of honor.

The flag is never used for rosettes or drapings. Neither should it ever cover the speaker's desk or front of the platform. Bunting of blue, white and red should be used for draping and decoration in general, arranged with the blue at the top, white in the middle and red below.

As displayed over the middle of the street, the flag should be suspended with the blue field to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

When flags of two or more nations are displayed they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height, and the flags of about the same size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another in time of peace. Displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the Flag should be on the observer's left and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

Then, at last, when the Flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should not be cast aside or used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the national colors, but should be destroyed as a whole privately, preferably by burning or by some other method in harmony with the reverence and respect we owe to the emblem representing our country.

Washington Bicentennial Committee Plans Parks

As a part of the nationwide commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth, plans are being completed under the supervision of Mrs. T. S. Taliaferro, Jr., county chairman. A park between D and C Streets, opposite Wardell Court, in Rock Springs, will be the local memorial. This space which was originally a playground has many trees already planted. The entire one acre park will be sodded and flowers and shrubs planted.

Green River plans an avenue leading from the railroad station to the island in the river. This avenue will be decorated with trees, shrubs and flowers. The county has taken an entire unit of trees, 3,000 in all, from the State University. These tiny trees will be placed in a nursery adjoining the County Court House, where they will be cared for by the county and later transplanted to the parks.

George Washington personally planted more trees in his lifetime than he ever destroyed. His diary, personal letters and accounts contain hundreds of references to his love of trees. It is fitting, therefore, that the Washington Bicentennial Commission should engage in a campaign to plant trees.

County Library Branch In Superior

RUTH VAIL, *Librarian*

The branch of the Sweetwater County Library recently established in Superior, Wyoming, is daily supplying the growing demands of the reading public of the town. This library, maintained at the high school, is free and open to all the residents of Superior. Townspeople may call for books during the afternoon. If there are requests for particular books, the librarian will be glad to order them from the county library, which has a large stock of books ranging from the old classics to the latest fiction off the press.

Twenty-three cards have been issued—two new ones today. The majority of the cards have been issued to school children. My records show that forty-one books have been checked.

There are men who believe about work as they do about drink, that it should be used in moderation.—*George Jean Nathan.*

Wright Walker Passes Away

Wright Walker, electrician, Superior, passed away in Denver, Sunday, January 3. His death, the result of pneumonia, brought sadness to the entire town and all who knew him. Mr. Walker was born in England, April 18, 1891, coming to Rock Springs with his parents in 1905. He lived in Hiawatha, Utah, and in September, 1923, moved to Cumberland, where he became connected with The Union Pacific Coal Company. In 1929 he was transferred to Superior, which has since been his home.

He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Constance; also by three brothers and four sisters. The brothers are Joseph, Charles and Alfred Walker; sisters, Mrs. Walter Larsen, Mrs. Harry Stodick, Mrs. Otto Larsen of Rock Springs and Mrs. Mae Notar, Daniel, Wyoming.

Interment was made in the Mountain View Cemetery.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Teacher: "If I take a potato and divide it into two parts, then into four parts, and each of the four parts into two parts, what would I have?"

Little Emily: "Potato salad!"

This is the season in which the average American returns wearily to recuperate from recuperation.

IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME

Left to right—Mrs. Joe Santich, Rock Springs, and her children, Eva and John, and little John Bachan, who is standing in front. The picture was taken this summer in Jackson Hole, where they spent a few days.

Laughs

The editor one day busily engaged in getting out his newspapers, wheeled his chair around, pressed a button on his desk and the subordinate entered. "Here," said the editor, "are a number of directions from outsiders telling us how to run our paper. See that every one is carried out." And the office boy, gathering all in a large wastebasket, did so.

Sonny: "Dad, does bigamy mean that a man has one wife too many?"

Dad: "Not necessarily, my son. A man can have one wife too many and not be a bigamist."

Mrs. Crabb: "How is this. You are asking just as much for these thermometers as you did for those you showed me last August."

"Certainly," replied the puzzled merchant. "They're the same thing."

"They're nothing of the sort!" triumphantly. "Why, those you showed me before had twice as much mercury in them."

Mr. Newlywed: "Your wall papering job looks fine, dear, but what are those funny bumps?"

Mrs. Newlywed: "Good heavens! I forgot to take down the pictures!"

Golfer (to members ahead)—"Pardon, but would you mind if I played through? I've just heard that my wife has been taken seriously ill."

"Hiram," said Mrs. Corntossel, "what is the new hired man complaining about?"

"He isn't really complaining," replied Farmer Corntossel. "Talkin' about his troubles is just a hired man's way of bein' sociable and friendly."

A Russian was being led off to execution by a squad of Bolshevik soldiers on a rainy morning.

"What brutes you Bolsheviks are." grumbled the doomed one, "to march me through a rain like this."

"How about us?" retorted one of the squad. "We've got to march back."

"Mr. Smith left his umbrella again. I do believe he would lose his head if it were loose."

"I daresay you're right. I heard him say only yesterday that he was going to Colorado for his lungs."

"Patricia," said the lady of the house to their young daughter. "Daddy and I have arranged that he shall give you a dime every time he is caught swearing."

"That's great!" cried the youngster. Then she added hopefully: "When are you going to fix the car, daddy?"

A certain New York restaurant man may be given credit for a rather novel window display. This man didn't have much money for advertising, so he bought the biggest fish globe he could get hold of, filled it with water, and put it in the window with this sign:

"Filled with invisible goldfish from Argentina."

It took seventeen policemen to hande the crowd.

Character and Beauty

Throughout the ages beauty has been the aim and aspiration of the feminine world. Poets, minstrels and sages have lauded beautiful women since time began. Since pursuit of beauty has become a pastime with women we were particularly interested in a definition, recently noticed, of a renowned writer on the fairer sex, Dr. Albert E. Wiggam, who says: "Beauty is as deep as the human soul. It is the revelation of character . . . . I believe that every woman of character shows beauty in some of its infinite revelations." He further stresses the fact that people of ability and brains usually have abundant energy and vitality, hence brains to be decorative in every detail of personal hygiene, dress and grooming. Their charm, vivacity and alertness brand them as "stunning" or "attractive" even though beauty has not been doled out to them in great measure. If we are not the designers of our faces we can, at least, be of our characters, thereby achieving a double beauty—for pretty is as pretty does—says the old maxim.

My Kitchenette

When you're passing by my way,
Will you kindly pause?
And with the morning glories
Peep in through webby gauze?

There's rubies on the window sill,
And sea-foam in a bowl.
I put them there my very self
Now don't you tell a soul!

The silver bubbles in the sink
May burst before you see
A million tiny miniatures
That look so much like me.

There's music from the tree tops,
A choir in golden clothes
Accompanies tiny sunbeams
That dance in every rose.

I'm not a fairy princess
Nor do I have a crown,
My kingdom is a kitchenette—
My royal robe—a gingham gown.

—*Alberta Esslinger.*

Of Interest To Women

The Vogue of Salads

WHO is there among us who does not consider the salad a vital part of every well-planned luncheon or dinner? Leaders in food and health education are advocating their introduction into the family menu because of their vitamins and precious mineral salts.

A salad nowadays plays an important role in dining. It may be the curtain raiser of the meal, incidental to a hearty dinner, or it may be served as the main dish of a luncheon or supper. And again each of these is foreign to the dainty creation served as dessert. When served with the meat, the salad, already dressed, is placed at the left of the dinner plate. In this case the salad is eaten with the dinner fork, just like another vegetable. As a course by itself at dinner everything pertaining to the meat service is removed from the table. The individual salad plate is then placed directly in front of each person. Another attractive custom is to place the salad bowl before the hostess who serves the salad on individual plates.

When a hearty salad of vegetables, meat, fowl or fish is served with hot breads or sandwiches, jelly, a beverage and a dessert, they make a complete meal. Cheese, eggs and nuts contain many food elements and make substantial salads. The salad bowl, containing an additional supply to replenish the plates, is placed before the hostess when the salad is the main dish. If no knife is required for the meal, the salad fork may then be placed at the right of the plate.

Fruit salad makes a delightful change from usual pies and puddings for dessert. Individual molds make them a delight to the eyes as well as a delight to the palate.

SHRIMP AND PINEAPPLE SALAD

1½ cups shrimp
1½ cups pineapple cut in pieces
1 head lettuce
salt and paprika

Mix shrimp and pineapple, add dressing and garnish with bread and butter pickles.

MOCK CHICKEN SALAD

2 cups diced roast pork or veal
1 cup diced celery
¼ cup diced green peppers
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon paprika
1 head lettuce

Combine pork, celery, peppers, salt and paprika and marinate with French dressing. Add mayonnaise and serve on crisp lettuce.

FRESH VEGETABLE SALAD

Cut equal amounts of raw carrots, cabbage, beets and celery into small pieces. Add salt, pepper and thousand island dressing. Serve on lettuce leaf garnished with pickles.

Valentine's Day Children's Party

We'll celebrate Saint Valentine
in a good old fashioned way
With cupids, hearts and verse and rhyme,
So don't forget the day.

Valentine's Day with adults has ceased to be important, but it has become a child's day. The emblematic colors and verses of rhyme and sentiment appeal to the child. For this reason it is an excellent day for children's parties. Hearts, cupids and colors offer opportunities for planning attractive decorations for both the house and the table.

Foods for children's parties should always be simple. Nothing should be served to tempt the child to break his good eating habits. Milk, green and root vegetables and fruits adapted to the child's age should make up the meal. For a party touch some foods may be moulded. Ice cream in heart shapes always appeals. If the party comes in the afternoon never more than a glass of lemonade with a red cherry or a dish of ice cream garnished with strawberries should be offered.

CHILDREN'S LUNCHEON

Poached Egg
on Heart Shaped Piece of Toast
Creamed Peas Celery
Raw Carrot Strips
Graham Bread and Butter
Ice Cream in Heart Forms with
Strawberry Sauce

Superior Ladies Aid

The Ladies Aid met at the home of Mrs. Griff Powell on Thursday, January 14. Plans were made for the annual bridge tournament to be held February 19, February 26 and March 4. The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. C. O. Larson; vice-president, Mrs. James Hauter; secretary, Mrs. A. B. Gantz; treasurer, Mrs. John Soltis. Community Council representative, Mrs. C. O. Larson.

Mrs. Powell served a sumptuous two course luncheon in honor of the new officers.

CHILD CARE AND HOME DECORATION CLASSES IN SUPERIOR

The classes have just completed a series of eight lessons each. Miss Alice Jokinen has instructed the Child Care class and Miss Mildred Carlstrum the class in Home Decoration.

Does Your Child Eat Them Every Day

"Food dislikes are often a matter of attitudes tied up to a name. Fish, without the name, may go down without a murmur! . . . . Coaxing and nagging are faulty methods which parents resort to because of their wrong attitudes. It is exceedingly difficult to avoid them with a child who is persistently slow or reluctant in his meal habits. The parent must, however, feign a good-natured indifference even if she is far from feeling it." Milk—at least a pint; preferably a quart. Butter—At every meal. Cereal, Bread, or Potato—At every meal. Vegetables, other than potatoes—At least two daily. One raw or quickly cooked; leafy kinds often. Fruit—Once or twice a day. Citrus or other raw fruit or tomatoes daily. Egg or Meat—The older child may have both. Sweets—In small amounts at end of meal.

—*From "Food for Children."*

To Preserve a Husband

Be careful in your selection. Do not choose too young and take only such varieties as have been raised in a good moral atmosphere. When once decided upon and selected, let that part remain forever settled and give your entire time and thought to preparations for domestic use. Some insist on keeping them in a pickle while others are constantly keeping them in hot water, but even poor varieties may be made sweet, tender and good by garnishing with patience, well sweetened with smiles and flavored with kisses to taste. Wrap them well in the mantle of charity, keep warm with a steady flow of domestic devotion, and serve well with peaches and cream. When thus prepared they will keep for years.—*Lucia Noble in "Table Talk."*

Left to right: Annie, Katherine (Mrs. Evezich), Rose (Mrs. Santich), and their mother, Mrs. Joe Sikich.

Our Young Women

Friendly Vega

WE ARE all filled with wonder when we chance to look up at the clear night sky gleaming with beautiful jewels that twinkle welcome to all mankind. In the winter, with our clear nights, the stars become our winter flowers blooming in a perpetual garden. Those of you who are Scouts will want to learn the names of the different stars; for becoming acquainted with the stars is just like visiting strange lands and meeting familiar faces. We always have them as friends so that at any hour of the night we look out of the window we may see a familiar face twinkling at us.

If on a cold midnight in late February we see a bright, bluish point just pushing over the eastern horizon, we know that Vega has come to grace the skies again and that spring will surely come with her. To find Vega, draw a line from the junction of the bowl and the handle of the Dipper to the North Star. Then a line at right angles to this on the same side of the Dipper from which the handle projects, and it will be beautiful Vega. The star is so bright that no other can be mistaken for it.

Vega is the chief star in the constellation called the Lyre—once fancied to be the magic lyre from which Orpheus hands gave forth the music that tamed the wild beasts and chained the rivers to their courses. It is easy to get the idea that gave the constellation its name as we watch it during the lovely spring evenings, floating across the sky, with lines suggestive of some stringed instrument which might send forth heavenly music.

As one of the four brightest stars in the entire heavens, Vega is the brightest in the whole northern hemisphere. Vega is really one of the very bright suns of the universe and gives out about ninety times as much light as our sun. Its distance is such that it requires about twenty-nine years for the light to travel from it to us. It is coming nearer to us all the time; but it will be many centuries before there is any noticeable difference in its brightness.

Vega has a companion star smaller than itself, revolving around it which is of the same beautiful bluish color as the larger star. The companion can only be seen through a telescope. Vega is four thousand times brighter than her companion. One of the most interesting things about Vega is that it seems to mark the point toward which our sun with all its planets is traveling.

As spring progresses Vega becomes the gayest, most attractive star in the evening sky, rising about the time the sun sets in May. Let's all watch for it as the evenings grow longer.

Girl Scout Notes

RELIANCE

Election for new Scout Patrol leaders, assistants, etc., was held at the regular Scout meeting Friday, January 15.

The Senior Patrol is organizing a basketball team. They will play against the High School team.

Several of our Scouts have been unable to attend meetings on account of illness.

SUPERIOR

The Eagle Troop went caroling, December 21.

The Eagle Troop is organizing an orchestra.

Mrs. A. C. Clark, our Captain, is still on the sick list. Mrs. A. Davis has charge of our troop during her illness.

We are all busy working on a Scout program to be presented at the P. T. A. meeting.

ROCK SPRINGS

The girls of the Nyoda Troop have all passed their compass tests. They are now working on their general service tests.

Stella Bean and Ivy Knox have just passed their Tenderfoot tests. We are glad to welcome them as real Scouts in our troop.

Several of the girls are almost ready to take their Second Class tests.

We are earning our dues by doing housework. We will sell cookies to earn our ten dollars for our troop assessment to National Headquarters.

Our regular meeting Monday, February 1, was birthday night. The Court of Honor composed of Lily Sather, Jane McMillan, Dorothy Remitz, Dorothy Davis and Flora Shiamanna arranged the party.

Stella Bean has recently been elected pianist for our troop.

My Valentine

What, then, is a valentine?
Heart-shaped it must be:
Cupids, garlands, paper lace,
Love birds in a tree.
Passion's harbinger of spring
For a wintry time:
Compliment to one beloved.
Bravely dressed in rhyme;
Yearly boon to diffident
Or hesitating lovers,
Where love that lost the way of speech
Way of verse discovers.
Valentines are bought and sold—
That does not bemean them;
But these lines I made for you—
Try to read between them.

—Louise Bird Ralston

Boy Scout Activities

Boy Scout Activities

AVERY interesting and entertaining Court of Honor was held at the Congregational Church in Rock Springs, December 28, 1931. A very fine program was presented by Troop No. 166, under the direction of Scoutmaster Harold Gibson.

The following badges were awarded by the Field Scout Executive: Tenderfoot Badge, Carlton Wilkins; Second Class Badges, Clyde McCormick and Calvin Park; Scribe Badge, William Strannigan; Firemanship, William Strannigan; Wood Carving, Calvin Elder; Pathfinding and Leather Craft, George Agnew; Leather Craft and Firemanship, Arthur Heinkel; Cycling and Automobiling, Jack Weppner; Pioneering and Pathfinding, Jack Beveridge; Swimming, Carpentry, Wood Work and Personal Health, George Morgan; Carpentry, Calvin Park; Handicraft, Keith Field.

Points for record made at the Court of Honor were as follows: Troop No. 166 first, with 109 points, Troops Nos. 172 and 169, 81 and 54, respectively.

SUPERIOR COURT OF HONOR

A Court of Honor was held at the Superior High school in connection with the Parent-Teachers Association on January 14.

The following badges were awarded—Tenderfoot, Gibson Gillilan; Second Class, Mike Bara; First Class, Harold Davis; Star Badges, Leslie Davis and Mario Franck; Life Badges, George Patrina and Roy Wylam; First Aid, Handicraft, and Firemanship, Mario Franck; Firemanship, Personal Health and Wood Working, Mike Bara; Pioneering, Athletics and Bird Study, Alfred Leslie; Journalism, First Aid to Animals and Bronze Palm to Harold Massie; Cooking, Public Health and First Aid, George Patrina; Firemanship, Athletics and Personal Health, Roy Wylam; Public Health, Electricity and Pioneering, Harold Davis; Signaling, Reading and Music, Leslie Davis; Reptile Study, First Aid to Animals and Farm Layout and Building Arrangement, Roger Richardson.

SCOUTS DO GOOD TURN

The Boy Scouts of Rock Springs have visited every home in Rock Springs to gather old clothes to assist the Mayor's Relief Committee. They have also been calling on the various grocery stores and markets to gather unsalable foods, which they have delivered to the Salvation Army headquarters to be used for food for the unemployed.

What the Scouts and Scouters of Troop 165 Are Doing

Mr. George L. Girard, one of our assistant scoutmasters, is ill and is unable to attend regular troop meetings.

All the members of the different Patrols are busily engaged in trying to win the Shield that is being given to the Patrol having the highest standing during the year 1932.

We hold our troop meetings each Wednesday evening at 6:00 P. M. at the High School gymnasium and we wish to invite any other troops (or members of another troop) to visit us.

The following are the troop officers of this Troop: Troop Committeemen, Chairman, H. A. Wylam; Treasurer, A. G. Hood, Mr. Alfred Leslie, and George A. Brown; Scoutmaster, J. H. Haueter, Assistant Scoutmasters, M. A. Sharp, George L. Girard. Senior Patrol Leader, Harold Massie; Patrol Leader Hawk Patrol, George Patrina; Patrol Leader Beaver Patrol, Nick Rizzi; Assistant Patrol Leader, James McLeod; Patrol Leader Wolf Patrol, Roy Wylam; Assistant Patrol Leader, Mario Franck. Mike Bara is Scout Scribe.

Harold Massie has decided to come back as an active Scout and is Senior Patrol Leader.

Much praise should be given our Scoutmaster, James H. Haueter, who is responsible for the rapid advancement of our Troop.

—MIKE BARA, *Scout Scribe.*

Rupert Howard, Magician, Here February 13

Rupert Howard, a clever magician and lecturer, will present "Magic Through the Ages," in the Old Timers Building, Saturday, February 13. The entertainment is given free for all children under high school age by The Union Pacific Coal Company. Tickets will be distributed through the schools.

RUPERT HOWARD
British Magician and Lecturer

Mr. Howard is a most accomplished magician and an effective and witty speaker who can be heard in the largest halls. He illustrates his subjects with feats of magic used by all the great magicians since early times. Beginning with the magic of ancient Egypt, he then goes into the magic of Greece and Rome using the ethereal wand, divining daggers and many other tricks of magic. All the youngsters have an afternoon of fun in store.

Our Little Folks

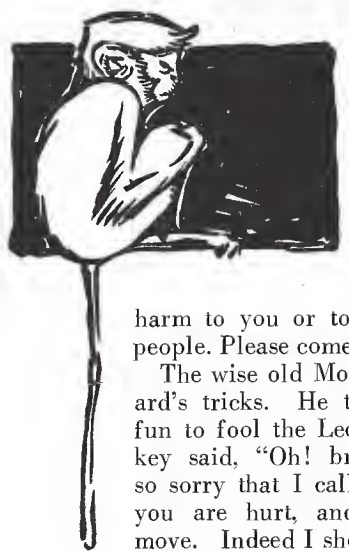
The Monkey Whose Tail Was Not Caught

ONE day in an open place at the edge of the bush a wicked Leopard lay in the sunshine that came through the trees. He was hungry, for Leopards are always hungry. The Leopard licked his paws and said, "Oh, I wish a Zebra would walk by, or a Monkey would drop in front of me! What a good dinner I should have, without any trouble to go and find it!"

It happened that a Monkey had been hiding in the tree-tops, over the place where the Leopard lay. The Monkey, who was old and wise, watched the Leopard stretch out his paws and lick them, and heard him say he would eat even a Monkey. The wish the Leopard spoke made the wise old Monkey so angry that he jumped to another place on the tree and called the Leopard a lazy, wicked murderer and said it over many times.

Now the Leopard, as you all know, is a wicked animal and has a bad temper. When he heard what the Monkey said and thought what a good dinner the Monkey would make, he beat his tail on the ground and said many bad things back to the monkey. Then the Leopard thought of a trick. He knew he could never catch the Monkey in the vines unless by a trick.

The wicked Leopard cursed the Monkey and said, "Oh! Oh! If I had not hurt my foot so that I can hardly move, I should catch you and make you sorry. Now I am afraid that I shall die. I have stuck a great thorn in my paw and I cannot walk.



I shall lie here and starve to death. If you will come down to me and pull the thorn out, I will forget all the wicked words you spoke to me. I will thank you and forever afterwards I will do no harm to you or to your good Monkey people. Please come down and help me."

The wise old Monkey knew the Leopard's tricks. He thought it would be fun to fool the Leopard. So the Monkey said, "Oh! brave Leopard, I am so sorry that I called you names when you are hurt, and when you cannot move. Indeed I should like to help you by pulling out the thorn from your paw. Then you would not harm me or any of my Monkey people. But how can I come down? That is why I am in such bad temper, that is why I called you names. I was jumping here in the trees and I caught my tail between a great vine and the trunk of the tree, and I cannot get it out. I cannot move. How can I help you?"

At once the wicked Leopard jumped up and smacked his lips. He said, "Oh, my smart old Monkey, now I've got you at last, and I shall have a good dinner. How foolish you Monkeys are! If you had not told me you were caught, I should not have known it. Now I shall come up and get you," and he started to leap into the branches of the tree.

The wise old Monkey laughed and said, "You foolish, wicked Leopard! You are more foolish than even I thought you were! You cannot get me."

"We shall see," said the Leopard as he jumped again. "You will talk a different way when I get up where you are. I shall loosen your tail all right. Don't be afraid of that."

The wise old Monkey jumped to another vine then stopped and called the Leopard such bad names that he spit in the air. The Monkey said, "Your paw was not hurt, and my tail was not caught. You did not fool me, but I fooled you." Many Monkey people came when they heard the noise so there were hundreds of the Monkey people sitting all about on the vines, chattering.

The Leopard could do nothing but snarl and spit and jump against the trees and all the Monkey people laughed at him and called him names. So the wicked Leopard went away, angry and ashamed. As he went the wise old Monkey called out to him, "When you try to cheat others, look out that you don't get cheated yourself."

—From "The Folk Tales of a Savage" by Lobagola.

HIS AUTHORITY

Teacher: "When was Rome built?"

Percy: "At night."

Teacher: "Who told you that?"

Percy: "You did. You said Rome wasn't built in a day."—Boston Transcript.

Frau Emilie Mueller of Malz, Germany, in addition to her regular job as the village night watchman, is also church sexton, village clerk and tax collector.

"Spin not too fine a yarn, lest it break in weaving up."—*English Proverb.*

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News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Miss Harriet Outsen visited with relatives in Kemmerer.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Iredale have returned from Idaho Falls, Idaho, where they spent the holidays with their daughter, Mrs. Fred Carleson.

Miss Jennie Toucher, of Big Sandy, visited here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Urban Toucher.

William Askey has returned from a three weeks' visit with relatives in Cumberland, Maryland.

Charles Outsen has returned from a visit with relatives in Long Beach, California.

Mrs. Thomas Overy, Sr., is ill and is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital.

Harry Dooley has returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where he received medical treatment for his eyes.

Mrs. William Price is ill and confined to her home on Ridge Avenue.

John McTee, Hans Hansen and Anton Oblock have re-

BEHOLD THE MIGHTY HUNTERS!

A week the first of November spent at the head of Fish Creek near the head of the Green River netted these expert Rock Springs sportsmen both bear and elk. They are shown here with part of their trophies. Left to right they are: Mike Layos, Frank Dolinar, John Parkel, Frank Murray (Casper) and Frank Gosar.

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SIX AND EIGHT
DODGE
with Floating Power
with AUTOMATIC CLUTCH
with Silent Gear Selector
and Free Wheeling
A new achievement in silent effortless motion and easy, positive control
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turned from Green River, where they have been serving on the jury.

Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Arbogast have returned from a visit in Southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Kucheli are the proud parents of a baby daughter born on January 3, 1932.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hunter entertained at a watch party on New Years Eve.

Uno Wiljke, Otto Aho and Margaret Stevenson have returned to the University at Laramie, after having spent the holidays here with parents.

Ben Erzen is recovering from a major operation, recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Matt Huhta, who has been employed in No. 8 Mine, has gone to the State of Washington, where he expects to locate.

LeRoy McTee has been transferred to Winton, where he will work in the lamp house.

George Carr is ill and is confined to his home at No. 3 district.

The home of Martin Kobler is under quarantine for scarlet fever.

James Morgan, of Cheyenne, visited at the home of Edward Morgan, his son.

The P. T. A. gave a card party at the Lowell School on Wednesday evening, January 6.

Mr. Marion Buchan is ill. Suffering first from a fall on the ice, he has now had his tonsils removed.

Mrs. Joe Santich entertained her childrens' teachers at luncheon January 11. The guests were the Misses Evelyn Goetz, Mary Whelan, Irene Taft and Mrs. Nada Laughlin and daughter, Emma Lou.

A ROCK SPRINGS HUNTSMAN

Here is Frank Gosar and an elk he shot above Roaring Fork, northwest of the Green River Lakes. Mr. Gosar, himself, this fall brought down a bear, elk, mountain sheep and a moose.

Superior

Friends of Miss Catherine Moore gave her a pre-nuptial shower, at the Club House, on Tuesday evening, December 8. Many beautiful souvenirs were left as reminders of the glad occasion.

Bernice Leesco, of A Camp, underwent an emergency operation in the Wyoming General Hospital last month.

Doris Robinson, of Rawlins, visited at the home of her parents during the holidays.

Mrs. Fred Robinson entertained the Cumberland Card Club at her home on B Hill, Friday afternoon, December 11. Lovely refreshments were served and high scores were made by Mr. T. B. Miller, Mrs. George A. Brown, Mrs. Frank Marocki and, guest, Mrs. Matt Arkle.

George Girard, Science Teacher in the Superior High School, was unable to return to his duties at the close of the holidays due to a severe attack of the flu.

Mrs. A. B. Gantz entertained the members of the Thursday afternoon Bridge Club at her home on B Hill, Decem-

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ber 18. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. A. Bertagnolli, Mrs. C. O. Larson, Mrs. W. H. Richardson and guest, Mrs. Wendell Clark.

The Eagle Lodge initiated a number of applicants for membership into the order, Sunday, December 20.

Among the students home for the holidays were: Miss Helen Jokinen, Mickey Jablin, Guido Franck, Uno Korhonen, Franklin Gates, Albert Pellegrini, and Reino Korhonen, Bruno Genetti, Gertrude Kampsi.

Mrs. Harriet Burton, teacher in the Superior School was married to Mr. Burt Johnson, Denver salesman, during the holidays.

Charles E. Hill visited recently with his mother in Nebraska.

Miss Veva Wylam spent the holidays with her parents in Superior.

Dr. C. O. Larson is driving a new Plymouth sedan.

Mrs. C. A. Soward spent the holidays in Fort Collins, Colorado.

Mrs. Pat Nugent has returned to Superior, called here by the illness of Mr. Nugent.

Mrs. A. Davis and sons, Harold and Ross, motored to Cheyenne on Thursday, January 7, 1932, where Mrs. Davis transacted business.

Reliance

Miss Mary Pryde, of Green River, visited recently with Mr. and Mrs. John Easton.

Mr. and Mrs. William Telck spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Rahm in Pinedale.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pitsitos of Rock Springs are the proud parents of a baby daughter born on Christmas Day. Mrs. Pitsitos was formerly Miss Mary Pinter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Pinter.

Those on the sick list are Mr. and Mrs. Julius Reuter and children, Mrs. William Telck, Mrs. Fred Bradley, Mr. Frank Delgado, and Mrs. Frank Zelenka.

Luke Harrigan has returned to Laramie after spending Christmas with his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Harrigan.

Mr. Joe Dexter, of Evanston, was a visitor at the home of his sister, Mrs. Jane Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Rogers, of Laramie, spent Christmas here with Mrs. Rogers' father, Mr. William Rohertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Thomas, of Evanston, were visitors at the home of Mr. Thomas' mother, Mrs. Wm. Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. James Rafferty, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rafferty and Mrs. Elizabeth Mason, spent New Years Eve at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Libby in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. James Masse were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Sellers.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sterling and daughter, Elva Lee, spent Christmas with Miss Anna Baird and mother in Winton.

Mr. James Morgan, Mr. Martin Cahill and Mr. George Young were Reliance visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Farrel Wilde and children spent New Years in Superior with Mrs. Wilde's mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. George Blacker.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Wolfe and son are visiting at the Clark Hamblin home.

Mrs. William Greek has been quite ill with the flu.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Spence of Dines visited in Reliance.

Mrs. Albino Ruggera visited at the Joe Mitchelson home recently.

Mrs. H. McComas at the time of this writing is reported to be recovering from her recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Pryde of Rock Springs visited at the William Telck home.

Mr. Mike Pinter has been on the sick list.

Little Miss Eleanor Zelenka, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Zelenka, is reported to be recovering from her recent illness.

Edward McPhie is home from the hospital, having been treated there for an injury to his arm.

Winton

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Besso are the proud parents of a baby boy born at home, December 27, 1931; mother and baby are doing fine.

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Tom and George Seivert spent the holidays visiting relatives in North Dakota.

Mrs. Charles Adams entertained the Wednesday Afternoon Club at her home the first week in January. Mrs. Gardner won first prize at cards, which were the diversion following the business meeting. A tasty lunch was served at the close of the afternoon.

Miss Rudeen visited relatives in Pine Bluffs, Wyoming, during the holidays.

Miss Mildred Foster is visiting with her parents while on a vacation from Nurses Training in Los Angeles.

Miss Betty Hanks has returned to Eden Valley, Wyoming, following a vacation spent with her folks.

The Altar Society gave a public card party at the Community Hall the first Wednesday of the month. Mrs. Bert Williams won first prize, a delicious lunch was served at the close of the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Marinoff entertained Mr. and Mrs. Pete Uram and family and Mr. and Mrs. Mike Brack and family at dinner New Years day.

Misses Muriel Crawford, Lillie Munroe and Evelyn Jolly spent the holidays in Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Edwards were Kemmerer visitors recently.

Mr. Archie Buchanan was fatally injured by a fall of rock in No. 3 Mine, December 24, 1931.

Miss Esther Yarger has returned to Winton after spending the Christmas holidays with her parents in Daniel.

The Boy Scouts dance given recently was well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Foster and daughter Jane are enjoying a vacation in San Diego, California.

Mr. Medill of Reliance is in charge of operations during Mr. Foster's absence.

Hanna

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Burford and daughter, Lenore of Nebraska, visited here during Christmas with relatives.

Miss Dorothy Benedict spent the holidays visiting her sister, Mrs. M. F. Tollin, at Longmont, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Folley and daughters of Denver, Colo., visited here with Mrs. Jeane Massey during the Christmas holidays.

Miss Jean Milliken spent the holidays visiting her sister, Mrs. Hill, at Grace, Idaho.

Miss Hilda Malmberg, of California, is visiting her mother Mrs. Alfred Pollari.

The Pythian Sisters and Knights of Pythias Lodges held joint installation of officers at the Finn Hall on January 8. A large crowd attended and enjoyed the installation services followed by dancing and refreshments.

The High School held their annual Alumni party at the Finn Hall, which was well attended and a good time had by all.

Mrs. Wilson entertained the members of the Junior Epworth League at a delightful party at the parsonage. Those present were Catherine While, Mabel Freeman, Maxine Peterson, Georgia Norris, Violet Penman, Dorothy Brindley, Raymond Peterson, John Dexter, Jack Tate, William Russell, Byrd Pearson, and Paul Pearson.

TEXACO

IT PAYS . . .
DRAIN—FILL
then
LISTEN

TEXACO MOTOR OIL
"Crack-Proof" . . . . "Lasts Longer"

The High School Basketball boys played Laramie Preps and Laramie High School on January 6 and 7 at Laramie. The Hanna boys were victorious in both games.

Mrs. Gladys Rogers, who has been visiting here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lucas, for the past few months returned to Canyon City, Colo., where she will resume her duties.

Frank Hearne, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Hearne, underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Hanna Hospital. He is getting along nicely.

Mrs. Richard Lee is very ill at the Hanna Hospital.

Mrs. Joseph Briggs entertained her Sunday School class at a party at the Community Hall to meet her nephew, Mark Crawford, of California. Each girl invited a boy friend and a large crowd enjoyed Mrs. Briggs' hospitality.

The sudden death of Mrs. Richard Lee came as a shock to her relatives and many friends. She had undergone a major operation at the Hanna Hospital on Monday, Janu-

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WASHINGTON SCHOOL GIRLS' TRACK TEAMS

The girls above were contestants in the Washington School track meet last spring just before the close of school. Miss Ruth Douglas and Miss Evelyn Goetz were in charge of the meet.

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF

THE ROCK SPRINGS NATIONAL BANK

ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

At the Close of Business on December 31, 1931

Resources			Liabilities	
Loans & Disounts		$1,916,284.04	Capital Stock	$ 100,000.00
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures		128,120.20	Surplus	200,000.00
Other Real Estate Owned		3,945.99	Undivided Profits	15,921.18
Cash on hand, due from banks and U. S. Treasurer	$797,665.66		Reserved for Dividends	10,000.00
United States Bonds	503,466.38		Circulation	90,000.00
Other Bonds and Securities	308,622.30	1,609,754.34		
Foreign Bonds		None	DEPOSITS	$3,242,183.39
Total		$3,658,104.57	Total	$3,658,104.57

OFFICERS

J. W. Hay, *President*
Robert D. Murphy, *Vice President*
W. H. Gottsche, *Vice President*
C. Elias, *Cashier*
A. Walters, *Assistant Cashier*
Frank Plemel, *Assistant Cashier*

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ary 11, and died on Wednesday, January 13. Sympathy is extended the husband and small daughter, mother and father, sisters and brothers in their sad bereavement. Mrs. Lee, who was Miss Dora Rimmer before her marriage, was born in Hanna on January 9, 1907.

Tono

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gonderman and daughter, Evelyn. spent a few days in Seattle visiting with the former's brother, Curt, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Shimmel and sons visited Mr. Shimmel's parents in Revensdale, Washington.

Mrs. Herbert Weise of Seattle spent a few days last month visiting with friends in Tono. While here she was house guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mardicott. Before her marriage friends will remember her as Sylvia Revel.

Mrs. A. N. Turnbull of Seattle spent a week in Tono visiting friends. She was the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Isaacson.

A wedding shower was given by the Tono Community for Mr. and Mrs. James B. Corcoran, Jr., Friday evening, December 4, at the Tono Club House. 500 was the diversion for the evening, and high score was won by Leona Sheldon and consolation hy Mrs. Charles Friend. The newly married couple received many gifts. Among the gifts was a set of eight servings in Community Silver presented by the Community of Tono. A delicious luncheon was served at the close of the evening. Many out of town guests were present. The club rooms were heautifully decorated with yellow Japanese chrysanthemums. Mr. James Corcoran is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Corcoran, and Mrs. Corcoran the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Simons, both families residing in Tono.

Mr. William Nicholson, principal of the Tono School, spent a few days in Hoquiam and Aberdeen during the vacation.

Word was received by Mrs. Ben Dowell of the death of her brother, John Tracey, in Australia last month.

Mrs. C. H. Barton, former resident of Tono, passed away very suddenly at her home in Yakima, December 21. She was the wife of the late Charles Barton, former superintendent of Tono Schools, who died about ten months ago. She leaves to mourn her death one daughter, Gloria, who is attending high school at Yakima and one son, Charles, Jr., about five years old.

Mrs. Andrew Dahl returned to her home at Bellingham after spending several weeks visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Harry Warren and family. Friends of Harry Warren will be glad to know that he is home from the hospital at Centralia and is much improved in health.

Harold Gonderman, who has heen visiting with relatives in Kilgore, Texas, for the past six months, returned home and will enter high school at Centralia the second semester.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hill of Grayland. Washington, former residents of Tono, announced the marriage of their daughter Helja to Mr. Ted Burton of Grayland on December 31, 1931. After a short wedding trip to Oregon they will return to Grayland, where Mr. Burton teaches. to make their home.

Steve and William Fusco motored to Seattle. where they visited their brother, Joe, for a few days.

Carrol Friend and Bennie Peterson, who have been spending the holidays with their parents, returned to Pullman, Washington, to continue their studies at the Washington State College.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mardicott entertained Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Morrel and Gladys Mardicott of Centralia, Dean Caldwell of Cle Elum, Lawrence Dorsey of Ellensburg, Ardon Mavis of Tacoma and Pearl and Florence Mardicott, at New Year's dinner.

Word was received that Charles Johnson, son of Mrs. Minnie Johnson. has been promoted to manager of the Piggly-Wiggly store at Bellingham.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Richardson and daughter, Lucille, spent the holidays with friends and relatives at North Cove, Washington.

Elizabeth Peterson, who had been spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Peterson Sr., returned to Everett, where she will resume her duties in the Junior High School.

Leona Sheldon, who had been visiting with friends in Bellingham, and Hulda Rankin, who had been with her parents during the Christmas vacation returned to Tono, January 4, and resumed their duties as Tono teachers.

Mr. William Hudson is spending a few weeks visiting his daughter, Mrs. M. Greene in Port Angeles, Washington.

Toivo King spent a few days visiting relatives in Seattle, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. John Isaacson had as their guests on New Years Eve, Mr. and Mrs. W. French and daughter Helen Jane of Centralia. The evening was spent with 500 and at midnight a lovely luncheon was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Anzel Hegstrom and son Billie of Palmer were in Tono Wednesday, January 6, renewing old acquaintances. They were house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Murray. Mrs. Hegstrom was formerly Edna Seip.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sanborn and daughter of Ronald, Washington, spent the holidays with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. McBratney.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Yedloutschnig and son Ronald, and Fortunad Yedloutschnig, motored to Portland, Oregon, to spend the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Yedloutschnig, Sr.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mossop and Mr. Hodgson of Cle Elum, Washington, spent the holidays with the former's sons, Willard and Joe. Also, her daughter, Mrs. Ed. Hickey and family of Chehalis.

Howard Messinger, of Seattle, spent Christmas with his father. Friends will be glad to learn that Howard has accepted a position with the Union Oil Company at that city.

The Office Broom

Elmer Likes may not have been born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but luck seems to favor him anyway—he held the lucky number which won the Buick given away by the Stock Growers Mercantile Company Christmas Eve.

In the "Lost and Found" column of the *Daily Reminder* we notice James Noble is seeking to recover a lost pair of kilts and a plaid. Surely this would be terrible weather to lose even a pair of kilts.

Jack Smith will be different. So he found himself alone among 83,000 spectators in his applause for California at the recent Rose Bowl game in Pasadena.

The 1932 "Office" broom is too new to have swept up much dirt, perhaps next month it will make a better showing.

A Little Boy's Essay On Geese

"A geese is a low, heavy set boid which is mostly meet and feathers. His head sits on one side and he sits on the other. A geese can't sing much on account of dampness of the moisture. He aint got no between his toes and he's got a little balloon on his stomach to keep him from sinking. Some gooses when they gits big has curls on their tails and is called ganders. Ganders don't haff to sit and hatch, but just eat and loaf, and go swimmin'. If I was a goose, I'd rather be a gander."

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UTZINGER CHEVROLET COMPANY
ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

First
Security Bank of Rock Springs
Rock Springs, Wyoming

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION
December 31, 1931

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$1,033,447.54
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		128,891.39
Real Estate		47,500.00
Other Assets		4,067.57
Cash and in Banks	$544,625.07	
U. S., Municipal and Listed Securities	458,748.60	
TOTAL CASH RESOURCES		**$1,003,373.67**
Total Resources		$2,217,280.17

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 100,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Profits and Reserves	91,371.04
DEPOSITS	**1,925,909.13**
Total Liabilities	$2,217,280.17

LOCAL OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

B. J. Carollo Glenn D. Wilson H. T. Buor
John Mrak William Chilton J. H. Brooks

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF
First Security Corporation
System of Banks
December 31, 1931

RESOURCES

Loans, Discounts and Bankers Acceptances		$19,718,092.98
Banking Houses, Furniture and Fixtures		911,442.85
Real Estate		244,891.74
Investment Bonds and Securities		982,151.52
U. S. Bonds Securing Circulation		999,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer—Redemption Fund		49,975.00
Customers Liability Vs. Letters of Credit		3,000.00
Other Assets		35,097.14
Cash and in Banks	$13,951,518.35	
U. S. Municipal and Listed Securities	11,650,272.45	
TOTAL CASH RESOURCES		**$25,601,790.80**
Total Resources		$48,545,942.03

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 2,516,000.00
Surplus	1,073,380.00
Profits and Reserves	1,788,471.41
Bank Currency in Circulation	994,640.00
Bank Acceptances for Customers	400,000.00
Customers Letters of Credit	3,000.00
DEPOSITS	**41,770,450.62**
Total Liabilities	$48,545,942.03

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Stoves . . . Stove Repairs and Parts,
Ranges and Kitchen Utensils.
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